

NEW YORK:  
150  
Nassau St.

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CHICAGO:  
Rialto Bldg.  
133-133 Van Buren St.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JUNE 17, 1899.

No. 24

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERLOO, CONN.  
Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and  
Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage  
Rooms. Send for Circulars.

Simple,  
Powerful,

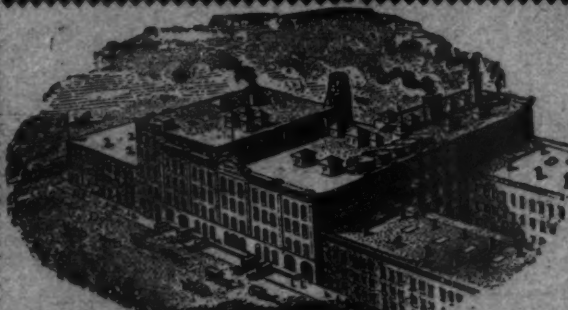
## TABER ROTARY PUMPS

Durable and  
Economical.

FOR PUMPING

## COTTONSEED OIL and SOAP STOCK

CHICAGO OFFICE: 144 Kinzie St. TABER PUMP CO., Buffalo, N. Y. BOSTON OFFICE: 90 Lincoln Street.



Established  
1867.

## ROHE & BROTHER,

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners,

DURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the famous brand "PURITY" Lard.

Goods for Export and Home Trade in any desired package.

Main Office, 264, 266, 268 West 33d Street.

EXPORT OFFICE: 344 Produce Exchange.

Packing Houses: 264, 266, 268 West 33d Street. 204 to 240 West 37th Street.  
600 to 642 West 39th Street. 547 to 549 West 36th Street.

NEW YORK.

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UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

765 Westchester Avenue, (Westchester.)  
12th Avenue & 130th Street, (Harlem.)  
No. 1 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street.

NEW YORK

BRANCHES:

23 Tenth Avenue, (Gansevoort.)  
94 N. 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., (Williamsburg.)  
Levy & Dahman, Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CHICAGO PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY,

PACKINGHOUSES AT

PORK PACKERS

National Stockyards, Illinois.  
Union Stockyard, Chicago, Ill.  
Nebraska City Union Stockyards,  
Nebraska City, Neb.

and Dealers in All Kinds of...

Correspondence Solicited.

FRESH and CURED HOG PRODUCT.

Address all correspondence to the General Office, 67 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO, ILL.

## F. BECHSTEIN & SONS,

152, 153, 154, 155 West St.,

(Near Barclay) NEW YORK.

Established 1825.  
Telephone, 2434 Cortlandt.

Fine Provisions.

Curers of the Famous  
"B" Brand Hams and Bacon.

HIGHEST PRICES  
PAID FOR

## Hides, Horsehides, Tallow, Etc.

CALFSKINS

SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, PELTS.

A SPECIALTY.

## JOSEPH HABERMAN,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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Fischer Mills Pure Spices

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.  
393, 395 & 397 GREENWICH ST.,  
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Street, and West Side Governor's Canal  
near Hamilton Avenue.  
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425 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
HARLEM BRANCH:  
322 East 104th Street, New York.  
Telephone, "SOUTH 40."

SALT

# REMINGTON MACHINE COMPANY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

BAKER & HAMILTON, San Francisco, Cal.  
Sole Pacific Coast Agents.  
NEW YORK OFFICE, 186 Liberty Street.

**BUILDERS OF Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery.**

**ICE PLANTS** by both the **CAN** and **PLATE** Systems.  
We carry a large stock of Ammonia Valves and Fittings, also wide pattern return bends for brine circulation. Send for prices.



We have the **MOST SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM** of Mechanical Refrigeration for Abattoirs, Cold Storage Houses, Pork Packers, Markets, Butchers, Breweries, Hotels, and for ALL PURPOSES to which refrigeration can be applied.

THERE IS ONLY ONE

# Preservaline

**"A"**  
**PRESERVATIVE**  
For FRESH MEAT, TENDERLOIN,  
POULTRY, PORK & LIVER SAUSAGE,  
SAUSAGE MEAT, ETC.  
IT KEEPS THEM FRESH,  
SWEET AND JUICY.

**"XXX"**  
**PRESERVATIVE**  
For CHOPPED MEAT, CUTS, LOINS,  
HAMBURGER STEAK, ETC.  
A white powder that gives meat  
a handsome red color and  
keeps it sweet and  
wholesome.

**"C"**  
**PRESERVATIVE**  
For CURING, CORNING & PICKLING  
HAMS, BACON, PORK, BEEF, TONGUES.  
PRODUCES THE FINEST MILD  
CURE AND SAVES  
SHRINKAGE.

**THE PRINCIPAL BRANDS**

**"B"**  
**PRESERVATIVE**  
For BOLOGNA, FRANKFURTER,  
VIENNA, AND ALL KINDS OF  
SMOKED SAUSAGE.  
PREVENTS SOURING AND  
MOLDING.

**"AB" EXTRA**  
**PRESERVATIVE**  
For BOLOGNA, SUMMER SAUSAGE,  
FRANKFURTERS, ETC.  
Gives a handsome natural color  
that neither fades nor  
darkens.

**FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS.**

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE INVENTORS.

## THE PRESERVATIVE MFG. CO.

NEW YORK  
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CHICAGO  
186 ILLINOIS STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
779 MISSION STREET

Always order the Genuine **BOAR'S-HEAD BRAND** of PRESERVATIVE, all packages have the Red Seal as shown above. Your jobber carries it, if not, write us and we'll see that you get it.









SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

SHIPPERS OF

## DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND HOGS

MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE

COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF  
BEEF EXTRACT, CANNED MEATS,  
HAMS AND BACON, LARD, Etc., Etc.  
HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELLED.

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Boston Branch, 54 Chatham Street,  
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TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."

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Manufacturers of Patent Improved Fertilizer

### DRYERS

of all sizes, from 3 to 5 feet Diameter, for FERTILIZERS, CHEMICAL WORKS, and all other purposes.

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo Oil and Butterine Factories and Lard Refineries. P. O. Box 98.



SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYERS.

Odorless in Operation. Give universal satisfaction

Foot of Essex Street, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

THE SMITH

### Deodorizing Condenser

Tallow Rendering Tanks, Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the leading Packing-Houses and Abattoirs and by the principal Butchers throughout the country.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.

## Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the Celebrated

DELMONICO,  
CHERRY and  
MONOPOLE BRANDS  
of Smoked Meats.

**PORK PACKERS,  
LARD REFINERS AND  
SAUSAGE MAKERS.**

Peach Leaf Lard and  
Royal Lily Compound.

CERVELAT and all  
FANCY SAUSAGES A  
SPECIALTY,  
For Export and  
Domestic Trade.

Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.

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## CHICAGO.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

## Many Go Out for Wool and Come Back Shorn.

Many merchants start into business with high ambitions and bright prospects. Are you one of the successful ones, or are you that merchant who asks:

### What Am I In Business For?

Ask yourself this question over and over, it will do you good. If you are not getting satisfactory results, find out why.

If you are not getting satisfactory results and profits, we know to an absolute certainty where the trouble lies.

The Money Weight System is a damper on losses: it checks overweight.

No one can afford to be without our System. We sell on easy time payments, and we honestly believe our System will earn every payment.



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MONEY WEIGHT SCALE CO., 142 Chambers St., New York.

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## NO SMELL

IN

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## PURIFINE

Which is odorless, non-poisonous and guaranteed to remove any odor at once. Your Board of Health cannot compel you to move your business, and above all

## IT IS CHEAP

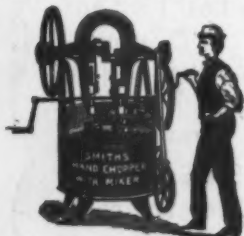
Write us for Prices.

In small or large quantities. You should have it at your home or place of business.

New York Office, 107 Chambers St.  
D. C. GRAY, Manager.

FITCH CHEMICAL CO., Bay City, Mich.

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



### BEST and CHEAPEST HAND CHOPPER

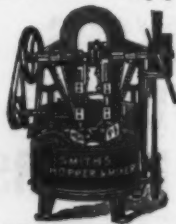
IN THE WORLD.  
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine  
in 15 minutes. Runs easy  
and is Strong and Durable.  
Send for Lowest Prices.



### BUFFALO SPICE MILL

Best Mill ever put on the Market.  
It pays to grind your own spice, then  
you know it is pure.

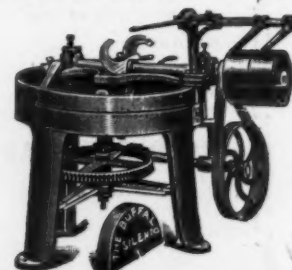
Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and  
Mixes at one time.



### Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

(Patent Applied for.)  
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.  
MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.



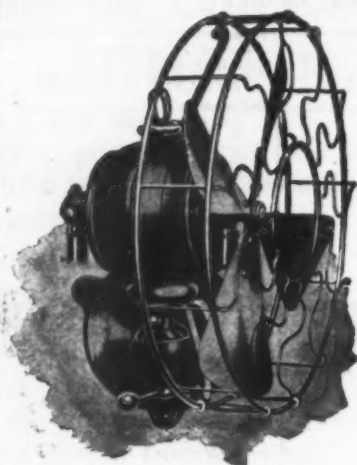
### Latest Silent Cutter.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

## CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

- Aluminum Paint.**  
American Pegamold Co.
- Ammonia.**  
National Ammonia Co.
- Ammonia Fittings.**  
Tight Joint Co.
- Architects.**  
Lees, Son & Co.  
Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.
- Asbestos Roofing.**  
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
- Asphalt.**  
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
- Belt Dressing.**  
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.
- Blowers.**  
American Blower Co.
- Boilers.**  
Lefel & Co.
- Bone Crushers.**  
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
- Books.**  
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).  
The Red Book (Lined Oil and Varnish Manufacture).  
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).  
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).  
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.  
Sausage Recipes.  
Secrets of Canning.  
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.  
Ice Making and Refrigeration.  
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.
- Borax.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Boric Acid.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
- Business Opportunities.**  
(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)
- Butchers' Supplies.**  
(See Casings, also Machinery.)
- Butchers, Wholesals.**  
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)  
Armour & Co.  
Armour Packing Co.  
Cudahy Packing Co.  
Eastmans Co.  
Hammond Co., G. H.  
Kings & Co., Ltd.  
Martin, D. B.  
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co.  
Stern, Joseph & Son.  
Swift and Company.  
United Dressed Beef Co.  
Richard Webber.
- Calf-Skins, (Green).**  
Haberman, Jos.
- Casings.**  
Bechstein & Co.  
Haberkorn Bros. (Russian Sheep Casings).  
Illinois Casing Co.  
Nelson Morris & Co.  
Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.  
Scheideberg, H.  
Swift and Company.
- Caustic Soda.**  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Charcoal.**  
John R. Rowand.
- Chemists.**  
The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.  
B. Heller & Co.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Cold Storage and Refrigerator Rooms.**  
Arctic Freezing Co.
- Commission Merchants, Bankers and Brokers.**  
(See also European Commission Merchants.)  
Gibson, W. J. & Co.  
Hately Bros.  
Jamison, John.  
E. E. Johnston.
- Jennings Provision Co.**  
Maury, F. W., & Co.  
Richard McCartney.  
Oliver, Stephen B.  
H. C. Zaun.
- Cotton Oil.**  
American Cotton Oil Co.  
Kentucky Refining Co.
- Cotton Oil Mill Machinery.**  
Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.  
Cardwell Machine Co., The.
- Disinfectants.**  
Fitch Chemical Co.
- Dryers.**  
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)  
Anderson, V. D., Co.  
Cummer, The F. D., & Son Co.  
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.
- Dynamoes and Motors.**  
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.  
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.  
The Sprague Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Fans.**  
Diehl Manufacturing Co.
- Engines.**  
Globe Machine Works.  
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
- Engines and Boilers.**  
Frick Co.
- European Commission Merchants.**  
Borgmann, Emil (Germany).  
De Lorne & Friz, A. (Belgium).  
Fahrenhorst, Paul (Germany).  
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).  
Jahn, Alexander & Co. (Germany).  
Müller, C. & J. (Germany).  
Osten, Victor, v. d. (Germany).  
Tickle, W. W. (England).
- Evaporators.**  
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.
- Fat and Skin Dealers.**  
Brand, Herman.  
Levy, Jacob.  
Lederer Bros.
- Fertilizer Machinery.**  
The V. D. Anderson Co.  
Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.  
Stedman, Fdy. & Mach. Works.
- Filter Presses.**  
Perrin, William R.  
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.
- Financial Advertisements.**  
Audit Company, The.  
North American Trust Co.
- Fire Extinguishers.**  
Bennett, H. R.
- Graphite Paint.**  
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.
- Harness Oil.**  
Standard Oil Co.
- Hides.**  
Haberman, Joseph.  
Brand, Herman.  
Levy, Jacob.  
Lederer Bros.
- Hydraulic Presses.**  
Thomas-Albright Co.
- Ice.**  
Scott, R. & W.
- Ice and Refrigerating Machines.**  
Challoner's Sons Co., Geo.  
Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.  
The Frick Co.  
Healy Ice Machine Co.  
Isbell-Porter Co.  
Lewis Mfg. Co.  
McCrary Ice Machine Co.  
Remington Machine Co.  
Vilter Manufacturing Co.  
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.  
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.  
Wolf, Fred. W., Co.  
York Manufacturing Company.
- Ice Scales.**  
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
- Inspectors and Weighers of Provisions.**  
Goulard, Thos. & Co.
- Insulating Materials.**  
American Pegamold Co.  
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.  
Binney Bros.  
Bird, F. W., & Son.  
Standard Paint Co. (Paper).
- International Law.**  
Dr. Fritz Friedmann.
- Lard (European Buyers of).**  
Borgmann, Emil.
- Lard Cooler, Mixer and Dryer.**  
Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.
- Lard (Neutral).**  
John H. Hartog & Co.
- Lard Presses.**  
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.
- Lard Refiners.**  
The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.
- Lard Refiners' Machinery.**  
Theodore Smith & Sons' Company.
- Lard Tubs and Pails.**  
Frank Diesel Can Co.  
Horne & Danz Co., The.
- Lard Tub Clamps.**  
Acme Flexible Clasp Co.
- Lined Oil Machinery.**  
The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
- Meat Choppers.**  
Enterprise Mfg. Co.  
Smith's Sons, John E.
- Meat Cutters.**  
Billingham, P., & Co.
- Mechanical Engineers.**  
Charles W. Boyer.
- Mica Axle Grease.**  
Standard Oil Co.
- Packaging Machinery and Supplies.**  
Enterprise Mfg. Co.  
William R. Perrin & Co.  
Smith's Sons, John E.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Paint.**  
National Supply Co.  
Standard Paint Co.
- Parchment Paper.**  
Paterson Parchment Paper Co.  
West Carrollton Parchment Co.
- Paper and Twines.**  
Charles Ribbans.
- Paraffine Wax.**  
Standard Oil Co.
- Pasta.**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.
- Patent Lawyers.**  
H. B. Willson & Co.
- Pipe Covering.**  
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
- Pork and Beef Packers.**  
Armour & Co.  
Armour Packing Co.  
Anglo-American Provision Co.  
Bailey & Co., J. S.  
Boston Packing & Provision Co.  
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.  
Cudahy Packing Co.  
The Jacob Doid Packing Co.  
German-American Provision Co.  
Halstead & Co.  
Hammond, G. H., Co.  
Hammond, Standish & Co.  
International Packing Co.  
Kings & Co., Ltd.  
Libby, McNeill & Libby.  
Lipton, The T. J., Co.  
Martin, D. B.  
Morris, Nelson, & Co.  
North Packing & Provision Co.  
Rohe & Brother.  
Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.  
Squire, John P., & Co.  
Squire, John P., & Sons.  
Swift and Company.
- Preservalline.**  
B. Heller & Co.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Presses.**  
The Boomer & Boschert Co.  
Thomas-Albright Co.
- Proposals for Subsistence Supplies.**
- Provisions.**  
F. Bechstein & Sons.  
Bohnet, Frederick.  
Zimmerman, M.
- Pumps.**  
Foster Pump Works.  
Hersey Mfg. Co.  
Taber Pump Co.
- Railroads.**  
"Big Four Route" (C., C. & St. L. Ry.).  
Chicago & N. W. Ry.  
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.  
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.  
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
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Herzog-Rabe & Co.
- Refrigerating Apparatus.**  
Vacuum Refrigerating Co.
- Safe Deposit and Storage.**  
N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.
- Sal Soda.**  
Morton, Joy & Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Salt.**  
Bursch, F. J. W.  
Joy, Morton & Co.
- Sausage (European Buyers of).**  
Emil Borgmann.
- Sausage Manufacturers.**  
Bacharach, Joseph.  
M. Zimmerman.
- Sausage Makers' Supplies.**  
B. Heller & Co.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Scales.**  
Computing Scale Co., The.  
Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
- Separators.**  
Austin Separator Co.
- Silicate of Soda.**  
Welch & Welch.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Shewers.**  
P. E. Helms.
- Soap.**  
Armour Soap Works.
- Soap Makers' Machinery.**  
Blanchard Machine Co., The.  
H. Wm. Dopp & Son.  
Horey Mfg. Co.  
Houchin & Huber.  
Taber Pump Co.
- Soapmakers' Supplies.**  
Jobbins & Van Ruymbeke.  
Welch & Welch.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Soda Ash.**  
Morton, Joy & Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark.
- Spices.**  
Dean, W. G. & Son.  
Fischer Mills.
- Steamship Lines.**  
Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.
- Steam Pipe Fittings & Flange Unions.**  
Tight Joint Co.
- Stock Food.**  
Davie & Co.
- Tallow.**  
Haberman, Joseph.
- Tallow Cracklings.**  
Parmenter & Polsey Fert. Co.
- Telephones.**  
New York Telephone Co.
- Thermometers.**  
Bristol Co.  
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- Truck Builders.**  
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.
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Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.
- Valves.**  
Jenkins Bros.
- Ventilators.**  
Merchant & Co., Inc.
- Washing Powder.**  
Armour Soap Works.
- Waxed Paper.**  
Sparks Manufacturing Co., The.
- Want and For Sale Ads.**





BRACKET PATTERN FOR FASTENING TO SIDE WALL.

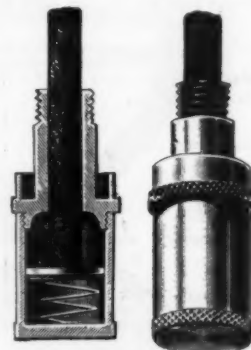
**Lundell Fan Motors** are complete and perfect in every detail. Not a single feature of construction has been skimmed or neglected. From the smallest screw, to the drop-forged field frames, the workmanship and finish is *perfect*. The **enamel rheostat**, concealed in the base (original with us and diligently imitated by every other maker) is the best device made for this purpose, giving three distinct and widely varying speeds.

This rheostat is far superior to the clumsy affairs generally used. It is mounted on a punched steel base, securing lightness, rigidity and freedom from

the breakage incident to porcelain bases.

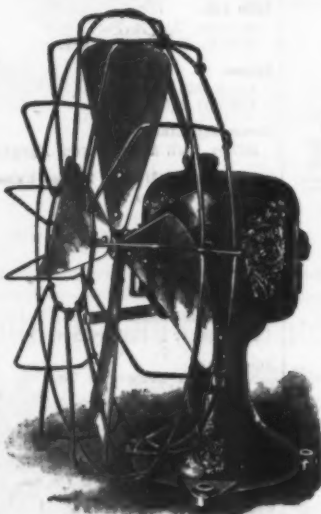
The **Oil Cups** of the Lundell are the only ones that can be *depended on* to keep the bearings lubricated the entire season without attention. There is no comparison between these cups and cheap grease pots. **Everything considered** the Lundell is the finest and most satisfactory fan motor made. In Packinghouses and in Meat Markets these motors can be put to numberless uses and will contribute wonderfully to the general comfort, ventilation and sanitary conditions. Twenty styles and sizes to select from. Write for Catalogue 600.

**SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY,**  
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.



# DIEHL ELECTRIC FANS

:- WILL SECURE PERFECT VENTILATION IN :-



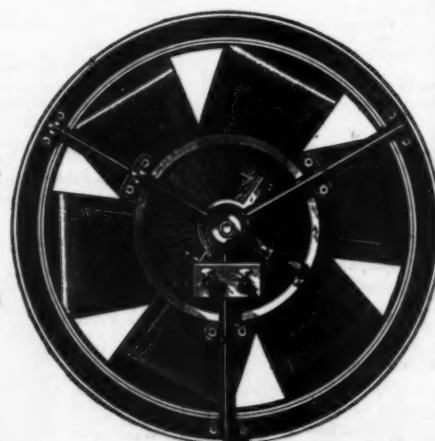
Fan Motors, all sizes.

Cold Storage Warehouses,  
Packinghouses, Glue Works,  
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works,  
Rendering Works, Sausage Factories,  
Meat Markets, Grocery Stores.

FAN MOTORS FOR YOUR OFFICE.  
Ceiling Fans for Warehouses, Stores and  
Offices. Thousands in use.

WE FURNISH POWER MOTORS TO RUN  
Ice Machinery, Packinghouse Apparatus, and  
anything in your establishment from 1/4 to 20 H.P.

... SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ...



Exhaust Fan with Motor, ready to work.

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SHOW ROOMS: 561-563 Broadway, New York.  
192-194 Van Buren Street, Chicago.  
128-130 Essex Street, Boston.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS...

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

# ICE and REFRIGERATING MACHINES For Creameries and Produce Dealers.

**SIMPLE.  
STRONG.  
COMPACT.  
DURABLE.**



**Largest Efficiency Possible,  
Because Absolutely  
No Clearance.**

**The Only Small Machines  
Of Duplex Type**

Equivalent to two independent machines.  
One always in reserve as protection against  
loss from stoppages and break-downs.

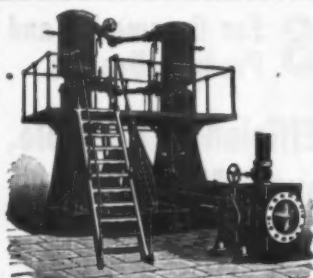
**Small Plants from 2 to 10 Tons Refrigerating  
Capacity our Specialty.**

Estimates cheerfully and promptly given.  
Send for full illustrated and descriptive  
Catalogue.

**CREAMERY PACKAGE MANUFACTURING CO.,** 1, 3 and 5 W. Washington  
Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

<b>A</b> —Acme Flexible Clasp Co.....	—	Fitch Chemical Co.....	8	National Supply Co.....	17
American Blower Co.....	18	Foster Pump Works.....	32	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.....	50
American Cotton Oil Co.....	23	Frick Co.....	30	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	43
American Pegamold Co.....	10	Friedmann, Dr. Frits.....	42	New York Telephone Co.....	—
Anderson Co., V. D.....	40	German-American Provision Co.....	34	North American Trust Company.....	17
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	3	Gibson, W. J., & Co.....	34	North Packing & Provision Co.....	51
Arbol Mfg. Co.....	34	Globe Machine Works.....	43		
Arctic Freezing Co.....	32	Goulard, Thomas, & Co.....	45		
Armour & Co.....	52			<b>O</b> —Oliver, Stephen B.....	47
Armour Packing Co.....	48			Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	45
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.....	32			Osten, Victor, v. d.....	47
Audit Co., The.....	—				
Austin Separator Co.....	—			<b>P</b> —Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	52
				Parmenter & Polsey Fertilizer Co.....	43
<b>B</b> —Bacharach, Jos.....	45	<b>H</b> —Haberman, Joseph.....	1	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.....	19
Bailey & Co., J. S.....	15	Haberkorn Bros.....	47	Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.....	38
Bechstein & Co.....	45	Halstead & Co.....	40	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.....	49
Bechstein, F. & Sons.....	1	Hammond Co., Geo. H.....	3	Preservalline Mfg. Co.....	2
Bennett, H. R.....	21	Hammond, Standish & Co.....	8		
Big Four H. R. Co.....	—	Hartog, John H. & Co.....	17	<b>R</b> —Remington Machine Works.....	2
Blunney Bros.....	—	Hately Bros.....	14	Ribbans, Charles.....	28
Bird, F. W. & Son.....	19	Healy Ice Machine Co.....	10	Rohe & Brother.....	1
Billingham & Co., F.....	50	Heller & Co., B.....	40	Rowand, John R.....	32
Blanchard Machine Co.....	46	Helms, P. E.....	—		
Bohnet, Fred.....	51	Herzog-Rabe & Co.....	29	<b>S</b> —Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	50
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.....	34	Hersey Mfg. Co.....	—	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.....	37
Borgman, Emil.....	47	Hoefgen, E. M.....	47	Smith & Sons' Co., Theodore.....	47
Boston Packing & Provision Co.....	48	Hohmann & Maurer.....	21	Smiths' Sons, John E.....	9
Boyer, C. W.....	32	Horne & Danz Co., The.....	15	Sparks Mfg. Co., The.....	17
Brand, Herman.....	45	Hoefgen, E. M.....	47	Sprague Electric Co., The.....	6
Bristol Co.....	1	Houchin & Huber.....	34	Squire & Sons, John P.....	40
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	23			Squire & Co., John P.....	49
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.....	15	<b>I</b> —Illinois Casing Co.....	45	Standard Oil Co.....	14
Bursch, F. J. W.....	1	International Packing Co.....	51	Standard Paint Co.....	31
		Isabell-Porter Co.....	30	Stern & Son, Joseph.....	50
<b>C</b> —Cardwell Machine Co., The.....	8			Stedman Fdy. & Machine Works.....	40
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.....	32	<b>J</b> —Jahn, Alexander & Co.....	47	Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.....	43
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.....	—	Jamison, John.....	34	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.....	10
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	—	Jenkins Bros.....	50	Swift and Company.....	9
Chicago & N. W. Railway.....	1	Jobbins & Van Ruynebeke.....	33		
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.....	1	Johns Mfg. Co., The H. W.....	22	<b>T</b> —Taber Pump Co.....	1
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.....	16	Johnston, E. E.....	43	Thomas-Albright Co.....	—
Computing Scale Mfg. Co.....	—			Tickle, W. Wilson.....	47
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.....	7	<b>K</b> —Kentucky Refining Co.....	22	Tight Joint Co.....	—
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.....	—	Kingan & Co.....	45		
Cudahy Packing Co.....	51			<b>U</b> —United Dressed Beef Co.....	48
Cummer, The F. D. & Son Co.....	17	<b>L</b> —Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.....	50	<b>V</b> —Vacuum Refrigerating Co.....	—
		Lees, Son & Co., George.....	50	Vilter Mfg. Co.....	46
<b>D</b> —Darling Brothers' Company.....	41	Levy, Jacob.....	45	Vogt Machine Co.....	—
Davie & Co.....	8	Lewis Mfg. Co.....	41		
Dean, W. G. & Son.....	37	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	51	<b>W</b> —Webber, Richard.....	50
De Lorne & Friz, A.....	—	Lipton Co., The T. J.....	8	Welch & Welch.....	33
Diehl Manufacturing Co.....	6			Welch, Holme & Clark Co.....	33
Diesel Can Co., Frank.....	51	<b>M</b> —Martin, D. B.....	36	West Carrollton Parchment Co.....	18
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....	34	Maury & Co., F. W.....	48	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.....	—
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.....	48	McCartney, R.....	28	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.....	—
Dopp & Son, H. Wm.....	8	McCrory Ice Machine Co.....	30	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co.....	—
		Merchant & Co., Inc.....	—	Willson, H. B. & Co.....	45
<b>E</b> —Eastmans Co.....	50	Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.....	17	Wolf Co., The Fred. W.....	46
Enterprise Mfg. Co.....	43	Morris, Nelson & Co.....	1		
<b>F</b> —Fahrenhorst, Paul.....	47	Morton & Co., Joy.....	20	<b>Y</b> —York Manufacturing Co.....	8
Fischer Mills.....	1	Muller, C. & G.....	47	<b>Z</b> —Zann, H. C.....	45
				Zimmerman, M.....	45
		<b>N</b> —National Ammonia Co.....	10		
		National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.....	46		



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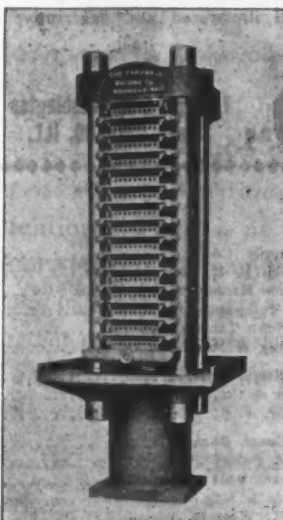
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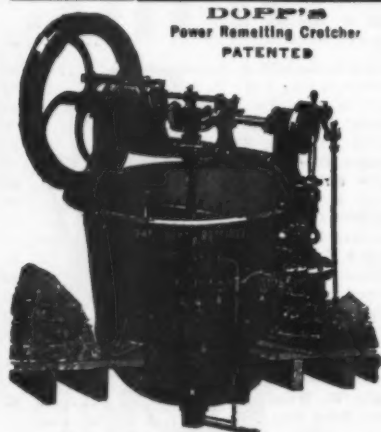
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XX. Saturday, June 17, 1899. No. 24

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**CONTENTS.**

<b>EDITORIAL—</b>	
American Meat Abroad .....	11
Eastern Abattoirs and the Export Trade.....	11
Liabilities, Ten Thousand; Assets, Nil.....	12
The Bacon and the "Greens" Hog.....	12
Our May Exports .....	12
<b>THE PACKINGHOUSE—</b>	
Oleo and Neutral Lard.....	14
Exports of Provisions .....	15
Meat and Provisions in Japan.....	20
<b>COTTONSEED OIL—</b>	
Weekly Review and Markets.....	22
Texas Cottonseed Crushers Meet in Annual Convention .....	24
Annual Convention of Cotton Oil Mill Superintendents .....	25
Cooperation and What Constitutes Good Cooperation .....	25
Tests of Oil and Meal .....	26
<b>ICE AND REFRIGERATION—</b>	
Notes .....	31
<b>TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—</b>	
Weekly Review .....	33
<b>HIDES AND SKINS—</b>	
Markets .....	28
<b>GLUE—</b>	
How the Sale of Glue Can be Made More Profitable—II .....	14
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>	
New York Produce Exchange Notes.....	30
Patents and Trade-Marks .....	15, 42
A Notable New York Wedding .....	27
<b>RETAIL DEPARTMENT—</b>	
Editorial, News and Hints, etc.....	38, 41
<b>MARKETS—</b>	
Chicago and New York.....	35, 37, 43

**AMERICAN MEAT ABROAD.**

The slander of American meat committed in connection with the Spanish war continues to show its detrimental effect. Especially in Germany, which country is the recognized leader for the European Continent in legislation on meat matters. Even the old accusations of trichinous pork allegedly imported from the United States, accusations so efficiently and crushingly disposed of by Prof. Stiles before the outbreak of the late war, even those stale tales are now revived under cover of the famous phrase, that the same Americans who did not hesitate to poison their own brave soldiers cannot be supposed to spare the German Michael. The German Agrarians who have been defeated on the whole line more than a year ago were not slow to improve on the quite unexpected and splendid opportunity offered by certain American newspapers which had permitted themselves to be carried along by political or business reason into an equally malicious and baseless terrific onslaught on American manufacturers. They hardly needed the further assistance of such writers as Ernst Benninghoven, presumably a special agent of the German Agrarians sent here for the purpose of writing "original American" reports from Chicago about the "disgusting and dishonest" practices of the packers.

Strong as this new concerted attack of the Agrarians appears, the American packers need not be afraid of its outcome. The daily press, after all, is by no means so powerful as it pretends to be. We have seen this well proved in our own States, where the most vigorous clamor of nearly all the daily newspapers could not frighten the public from buying the best and cheapest meat produced anywhere in the whole world. It will not be different in Germany. Only the other day the central organization of the trade industry and mercantile interests of Berlin presented a vigorous protest to the German Ministry against any measures in reference to meat which may be calculated to exclude foreign meats, prevent competition and increase prices under "cover of hygienic and veterinary regulations." The challenge to the Agrarians to bring forth a single instance in which the use of American meat proved injurious will never be accepted. The memorial in referring to the "baseless" charges against American canned meats, emphasizes that the "quality of goods supplied under extraordinary pressure is no criterion." These Berlin representatives of commercial and industrial interests are only samples of the sound reasoners prevailing in the Fatherland, and especially in the Government. Meat of such quality and price as the American article cannot be excluded for any length of time from a country which absolutely needs it for the feeding of its rapidly increasing industrial population.

**EASTERN ABATTOIRS AND THE EXPORT TRADE.**

The establishment of an important abattoir company at Newport News to engage in the domestic and export meat trade is a serious experiment in the direction of slaughtering at an Eastern port the meat which is intended for export. Quite a while ago The National Provisioner, editorially, seriously raised the question of the business expediency of such a move on the part of any packinghouse which desired to ship the best class of hand-fed beef and pork products abroad. There were many reasons for believing that slaughter houses at Eastern ports for packing and preparing meat products to be sent to Europe would be a wise move. The change of the public taste, and a practical demand by the foreign buyer for hand-fed beef and the gradual gravitation of the producing area for high-grade beef cattle to the territory west of the Mississippi toward the centre of population were some of the reasons advanced. The disposition of Continental powers to hamper our food products in every way by unreasonable and excessive restrictions could, we believe, be more easily overcome by eliminating the dead meat shipment of over a thousand miles from the Middle West to the port of debarkation. The whole question of killing, inspection, refrigerating and loading could thus be done first hand and without foreign excuse for the silly barricades which are now built against our superb meats. The recent introduction of the frozen meat feature into our foreign shipments intensifies the advisability for such a move.

The defrosting machine may ultimately convert the export trade into a frozen meat product if the foreign taste clings more tenaciously to the frozen than it does to the refrigerated or chilled carcass. The detracting circumstance heretofore has been unsuccessful defrosting, which left the frozen carcass damaged and less desirable for market purposes. By imperfect defrosting the juices of the flesh have been extracted, and this left the viand less tasteful. The quickness of the reverse process caused it to taint more quickly.

The measure of success involved in the landing of the cargo of the Glacier, now en route to Manila, and the proper thawing of her cargo there will somewhat settle the policy of this Government as to refrigerated and frozen meat. It will also affect the army ration and the commissary equipment. Other Governments which are now watching our present commercial experiments with science and foods will doubtless take some action. In it all is plainly discerned a gradual evolution of the export and in transit food problems which is destined to change much of the accepted method of food transportation and food conservation.

A large Western house is already erecting its own freezing rooms in New York city to handle emergency and army orders. The establishment of the abattoir company at the Virginia port above alluded to, and the backing of it by a powerful railroad and steamboat combination, seem to give a very strong hint



of the eventual establishing of a line of export packing houses along the Eastern seaboard and others along the west coast for much of our export fresh meat trade. The great centers like Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha would not suffer when America has seriously taken up the big problem of stocking ranch and farm to the limit for feeding the world. No country in the universe has the facilities like America for growing, moving, feeding, manufacturing and transporting the needed food for mankind in the crowded centers of people. The Virginia company to which we have referred starts its life with an abattoir capacity of 1,000 hogs, 1,000 cattle and 1,000 sheep daily. It controls a carrying capacity of 10,919 stock cars, and an undertaking with the same company to place refrigerating machines in all their trans-Atlantic steamers.

The building up of an export trade is a big matter, and it is the fight of years, but when such a trade of a certain volume exists, any concern may jump into the field and compete for it. From this condition there appears to come the reason for the existence of a new company which is to sound the alarm for the eventual migration of Western plants to Eastern export branches, through which they might facilitate the breaking into other Continental markets, while at the same time maintaining the vantage ground which has already been so dearly won.

#### LIABILITIES, TEN THOUSAND; ASSETS, NIL.

The need for better and more stringent bankrupt laws in each State is made more apparent with each month's list of large and petty commercial failures. "Liabilities \$10,000, no assets," is only another way of stating the disagreeable fact that the existing loose and accommodating bankrupt laws only serve to facilitate commercial dishonesty on the part of one set of business people, and the recurring loss to another. The "preferred creditor," the "assignment to the wife" for imaginary debts when she has no visible income or none to justify this legal quibble, and other aids to defeating the payment of one's debts deserve new legal definition and better statutory methods for overcoming them. The bankruptcy laws of New York State are a medley of old acts with crevices here and there through which a millionaire can creep with a \$3,000,000 failure and no assets as easily as can a slippery meat and provision man with his smaller bundle of rascality. The Empire State is not alone in the possession of lax and muddled laws for the collection of debts. The whole range of trade experiences shows the effect of them elsewhere. The recent cattle failures in the West are echoes of them there. The national statute is only a general measure, but with gates wide enough through which experienced defaulters of their debts can be driven tandem at break-neck speed with ease by an experienced bankruptcy lawyer.

To make a bankruptcy law effective its penalties must be severe. To secure a verdict

upon which to enforce these penalties, new legal presumptions as to fraud and the existence of the sequestered funds of the petitioner, with a new bill of discovery, with drastic and heroic machinery, for marshalling the assets of the debtor and for inquiring into his status, are necessary auxiliaries to such a measure if success be aimed at.

An honest man need not shun any such procedure as he has naught to fear in the end, and it is the only way to trap and catch a rascal, for no one will seriously doubt that the average petitioner in bankruptcy under the existing laws is a rascal pure and simple. The average procedure in bankruptcy is nothing more than a court process for legalizing the money of the creditor which is hidden by the debtor in the latter's possession. It is only another way by which some people make a profit. Honest trading and honest debt paying will not be encouraged by the present loose and accommodating insolvency laws. The tendency as the law now stands is to reckless dealing, then break to again get even. Business cries for relief from such a hooded retreat for defaulters, and against the legal fence which protects them.

#### THE BACON AND THE "GREENS" HOG.

While the stock grower is puzzling his head as to the best hog for commercial purposes, the packer is perfecting the science of producing the best possible piece of marketable bacon. Science sometimes gets ahead of trade and causes the extremist to overlook the general market in his pursuit of a faultless article. A perfect breakfast bacon hog is not necessarily a perfect hog for general domestic purposes for even a very large number of customers. Consumers, when grouped into classes, differ widely in the character of hog product they desire. The connoisseur undoubtedly goes for a "shaky fat" thin slab of well cured crisp bacon. The farmer, especially the farmer of the South, desires a thick "fat an lean" hunk of bacon, and a ham which, however, is not too lean. There are seven million negroes in the Southern States, and most of these boil their "bacon and greens" whether on the farm or in the cities and towns. More than half of the white families in Dixie do the same thing. The grease of the meat flavors the pottage. They eschew the lean strip, or the thin side of drysalt because of its poverty of grease for "bilin' col-lards."

Under these conditions, the ideal bacon hog is unfit for such a trade. Anyone who is familiar with the farmer's diet and his culinary methods will readily understand why the rural Southerner in his predilection for grease always has a leaning to the unwieldy Ohio Improved Chester, and the puffy Poland China. He will also understand why big fat Tennessee "drover hogs" sell in the South more readily than the smaller ideal Berkshire, Chester or Tanworth pigs.

The bacon pig is a foreign inducement as the foreign market will have nothing else.

The rural domestic trade of America, however, still demands a bulky hog. It seems, therefore, that the packer needs both the bacon hog, and the "greens" hog.

#### OUR MAY EXPORTS.

Our exports for May, corrected to June 10, show many gratifying increases over the same month of last year, and, therefore, give encouragement for the future.

Last month 33,261 live cattle were shipped, valued at \$2,880,884, as against 28,192 head, at \$2,634,818 in May, 1898. For the eleven months ending with May, 1899, 287,551 head, worth \$25,912,811; 1898, 375,082 head, worth \$34,073,006; a net loss for the eleven months of this year.

Live hogs is a small item, but there has been a very large increase in this item. The numbers are: For May, 1898, 74 hogs, worth \$385; May, 1899, 467 hogs, value, \$2,861. For the eleven months ending with May, 1898, 5,584, value, \$37,237; 1899, 7,941, value, \$47,802.

Beef products had a gratifying increase during last month, showing a total of 2,562,408 pounds, at \$239,182, as against 1,814,865 pounds, at \$163,569, for the same month of last year. The totals for the eleven months ending May, 1899, 35,847,934 pounds, at \$3,276,111; 1898, 35,544,283 pounds, at \$3,138,484. Thus the deficiency of last month and the ten preceding were more than made up.

Fresh beef showed a distinct increase this year over May of last year, and more than held its own for the eleven months ending with last May. The totals are: May, 1898, 22,715,755 pounds, valued at \$1,900,438; 1899, 28,748,821 pounds, value, \$2,379,460. Eleven months ending with May, 1898, 249,777,027, at \$20,796,075; 1899, 250,880,052, at \$20,914,537.

Salted beef experienced a marked falling off for last month. In May, 1898, we exported 4,192,667 pounds of salted beef for \$253,045, and 3,056,939 pounds for \$173,114. For the eleven months ended with May, we sent abroad 42,136,721 pounds at \$2,295,483, as against 40,414,400 at \$2,420,110 for the preceding twelve months.

Tallow showed a slight falling off in quantity, but the increased price realized more than made up the loss of value. Our tallow exports were as follows: May, 1898, 11,267,047 pounds at \$458,729; 1899, 11,151,825 pounds at \$489,574. Eleven months ending May, 1898, 70,072,644 pounds, at \$2,667,862; 1899, 92,899,302 pounds, at \$3,761,253.

Hog products experienced an almost uniform falling off for last month over the same month of last year. Of bacon we exported in May, 1898, 52,755,042 pounds, at \$4,085,975; 1899, 40,213,802 pounds, at \$2,877,669. For the eleven months ending May, 1898, 600,784,285 pounds, at \$42,784,285; 1899, 509,153,427 pounds, at \$37,758,252.

The shipments of hams decreased for last month. There were sent out in May, 1898, 20,712,655 pounds, for \$1,918,433; 1899, 15,924,490 for \$1,489,427, or a loss in quantity of nearly 25 per cent. For the eleven months ending May, 1898, \$183,899,108 pounds, at \$17,503,163; 1899, 198,591,345 pounds, at \$18,264,384.

The export of pork showed an improvement during last month over May, 1898, so that the large increase during the preceding ten months was slightly smaller by May's shipments. The totals are: For May, 1898, 11,280,213 pounds, at \$690,505; 1899, 11,662,018 pounds, at \$704,652. For the eleven months ending May, 1898, 88,984,733 pounds, for \$5,042,142; 1899, 150,190,220 pounds, for \$8,977,501.

Lard fell off for May, but maintained a lead for the eleven months, ending with the month of this year over the same period of 1898: In May, 1898, we exported 72,180,435 pounds, \$4,650,918; 1899, 55,084,246 pounds, for \$3,235,433. For the eleven months, 1899, 638,947,720 pounds, at \$38,117,097.

Oleomargarine fell off more than 50 per cent. in quantity, and nearly as much in value. The increased price recouped but little of the total loss. There was shipped abroad for May, 1898, 951,155 pounds, at \$75,900; 1899, 441,008 pounds, at \$40,311. For the eleven months ending May, 1898, 3,891,912 pounds, at \$343,230; 1899, 5,094,866 pounds, for \$464,077.

Oleo oil showed some gain both for May of this year and for the eleven months ending with it. May, 1898, 12,897,465 pounds of oleo oil were exported, valued at \$784,510; May, 1899, 13,081,882 pounds, at \$907,205. Eleven months previous in 1898, 120,047,619 pounds, at \$7,147,169; 1899, 124,949,337 pounds, at \$8,017,933.

# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in ten., pork and beef by the bbl., or there, and hogs by the cwt.

**LIVELIER SPECULATIVE TRADING—THE SITUATION INDICATES PERMANENTLY BETTER CONDITIONS, WITH A FALLING OFF IN RECEIPTS OF HOGS—AT PRESENT ADVANCES FOLLOWED BY REACTIONS, BUT SOME GAIN FOR THE WEEK—CASH DEMANDS IMPROVING.**

While it can hardly be said as yet that affairs are fully straightened for a buoyant or permanently better condition of affairs, yet there are indications that the market is likely to be taken in hand for a firmer tone of affairs as soon as there is some assurance that the more material supplies of hogs are over. That there has been a more sensitive appearance of the market this week has been shown on such days as the supplies of the swine have been under expectations. At times the improvement in prices for the products has been more material than upon any trading reported previously recently. There has been stouter buying as well on the reactions than has taken place to strength.

The short interest was quickly alarmed, and in a fair degree immediately covered, while a fair portion of any advance in prices has been due to this covering of contracts. One of the leading buyers had been upon most of his trades previously for some time on the short side of the market, and it was presumed that his more recent buying was more to cover, although it was thought some of his trading represented as well ventures upon the long side. Some of the other packers at the outside figures of the week were letting out a moderate number of lines, more particularly of pork and lard. There seemed to be a growing disposition on the part of the outsiders to take hold on the spasmodic turns of the market to better figures, and if this disposition was not very pronounced, there was evidently a close watching of affairs on the part of these outside speculators, with the belief that prices were cheap and that there was likely to be a drift upward at any time. But the scalpers most of the week have been on the short side of the market. Where the feeling is to operate for small profits on the part of the scalpers and a leaning on their part to the short side, it is carried on more with the impression that the month of June is not safe in which to reckon upon bottom prices, and that at any time larger supplies of hogs are possible to upsetting firm views. Any falling off in the receipts of hogs upon certain days of the week, through which an advance in the prices of the products has taken place, has been looked upon by these scalpers as occasioned more by easier prices of the swine, and that the hogs were back to come forward freely immediately upon their values recovering. Yet it would seem as though the time was near at hand when the marketing of swine was likely to fall off. The last several weeks has shown supplies of hogs so markedly in excess of those of last year that the hogs back in the country which had been held longer, more largely than usual, because of a late planting season, must now be pretty well forward, and certainly by the close of this

month extraordinary receipts of hogs should not be a feature. The hogs arriving continue to show good averages, and the amount of lard turned out is beyond that of last year. Therefore the stock of lard has gained some for this month. But there is a steady reduction being made in the stocks of meats at the West, where last year at this time an increase was taking place steadily. However unsatisfactory the condition of business is in lard, both as concerns the export and home trade requirements, and the disproportionate prices made for the product, yet there is marked encouragement over the meat business. Some styles of meats, and more particularly hams, are having demands from the home trade away beyond any interest before noted at this time of the year, while the consumers are not grumbling over the better prices existing, and which are paying a good profit. The fact that meats are selling readily at advanced prices to the home trade is owing partly to the healthy general business conditions of the country, and the fact that the consumer is able to pay for the best, and where he has heretofore put up with lower cost hog meat, such as shoulders, etc., he now demands more generally hams and special cuts, the stocks of which are now more rapidly falling away than ordinarily at this time of the year. Then again there is a brisker export demand for certain cuts of meats, however moderate it may be, for the hog product as a whole. If pork and lard could be as stoutly maintained in price as are meats, there would be no kicking among the packers over the current prices of hogs. It does not appear probable, however, that the packers will be able to do much in resisting the firm temper of the farmers over the hog prices; an ensing up in the prices of the swine is immediately followed by more moderate shipments forward from the country, and through which feature they come up almost at once to their old or even better prices. On that account a profitable relation of prices can only be brought about by an advance in the products themselves, and which latter consideration has had more weight with packers for several days, and particularly as there seems to be sufficiently more interest of buyers to warrant carrying out firm ideas of prices. But we do not regard as probable for this month more than moderate changes to better figures, while reactions are likely to follow increased supplies of swine at any time. It would seem, however, as though everything was substantially on bottom, while if there is in the near future a decided recovery of tone that it would be then helped along by a greater display of interest of export buyers, who would buy on an advancing market, while somewhat indifferent where there are not more than small fluctuations. The home trade demands at the West have increased from every direction, and are much more substantial from the South than in some time, particularly in meats. In New York there has been a moderately active trading in refined lard for the Continent, a dull demand for Western steam lard, and some English demand for city lard. The city cutters have sold hams freely at better prices, and have had a light inquiry for shoulders and bellies, which latter are rather easy in price. The trading with the West Indies is very slack, on account of the steady sales of the Government there of surplus stocks.

Sales here for the week for export included 500 tierces Western lard, 525 tierces city lard, 140 boxes bellies, 100 tierces bellies, and 150 boxes backs.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were more closely approaching those of the same time last year, yet the movements were not at all brisk. They included 5,593 lots pork, 10,965,664 pounds lard, and 15,547,411 pounds meats. Corresponding time last year: 3,186 bbls. pork, 12,532,587 pounds lard, and 15,863,901 pounds meats.

Beef.—There is some English demand by reason of the easier price conceded latterly; the home distributions are fairly active; city extra India mess at \$13.25; barreled mess at \$8.50@89; packet at \$9@89.50; family at \$9.50@10.50.

Beef hams are rather more freely wanted, while they are firmly held, with \$21.50 quoted for carlots. The offerings are light.

Canned meats have a fair jobbing trade, and an increased export movement, while without change in prices; corned and roast beef, 1-lb. cans, \$1.15; 2-lb. do. at \$2.10; 4-lb. cans at \$4.15; 6-lb. cans at \$6.85; 14-lb. cans at \$14.75 per dozen, in case.

On Saturday (10th) hog receipts West, 61,000, last year 56,000. The products were slow, but not freely offered, while they close at a decline of 2 points all around. In New York Western steam lard at 5.20, city lard at 4.85. Refined lard at 5.40 for Continent, 5.85 for S. A., 6.90 for S. A. kegs; compound lard at 4%. Of mess pork sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.25@88.75; 50 bbls. city family at \$10.50; short clear at \$10@11.50. In city cut meats sales of 1,800 pickled shoulders at 4@4¼; 3,000 pickled hams at 8½@9; 20,000 pounds pickled bellies at 5@5¼; hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Monday hog receipts West, 88,000; last year, 68,000. The products opened firmer, notwithstanding the large receipts of hogs, but ruled very quiet and steady. There was some selling by packers, while others were inclined to buy; the offerings were of a reserved order. Cash demands were very fair. The stock of lard had gained in clearings for the first ten days of the month about 10,000 tes., while of lard and ribs the stocks were kept down well. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.20; sales of 150 tes. city lard at 4.80. Refined lard at 5.40 for Continent, 5.85 for S. A., 6.90 for do. kegs. Compound lard at 4%. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.25@88.75, 50 bbls. city family at \$10.50; short clear at \$10@11.50. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4@4¼; 2,500 pickled hams at 8½@9; 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5@5¼. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 73,000; last year 69,000. The products opened with a sharp upward tendency, and by the close had gained 17 to 20 for pork, 7 points for lard and 7 to 10 points for ribs. The receipts of hogs were less than had been expected, while there was more active buying than in some time. Cudahy's brokers took some large lines. The scalpers sold short and on the advance some of the packers were sellers. In New York Western steam lard, 5.27½; city do. at 4.85. Refined lard at 5.50 for Continent, 5.90 for S. A., 6.90 for do. kegs. Of pork sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.25@89; 75 bbls. city family at \$10.50@11; short clear at \$10@11.50. In city cut meats sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; 4,000 pickled hams at 8½@9¼; 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5@5¼. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 84,000; last year, 76,000. The products gained further early 10 for pork and 2 to 5 points for lard and ribs, but became easier on the full receipts of hogs, and closed as compared with the night before 2 lower for pork, unchanged for lard and unchanged to 2 points lower for



ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.30; sales of 150 tcs, city do. at 4.90. Refined lard at 5.50 for Continent, 5.90 for S. A., 6.90 for do. kegs. Of pork, sales of fully 800 bbls. for export at \$8.25@8.90; city family at \$10.50@11.1; short clear at \$10@11.50. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4 1/4, 2,500 pickled hams at 8 1/4@9 1/4, 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5. Hogs at 5 1/2@5 3/4.

On Thursday hog receipts West 73,000, last year 65,000. The products were rather firmer and showed early about 2 points advance, closing at 5 points rise for the day on pork, and 2@5 points on lard and ribs. The rise in wheat had a little influence. The speculation is moderate only. In New York Western steam lard, \$5.30; city do., at \$4.90; compound lard at 4 1/2c; refined unchanged. In city cut meats sales of 1,200 pickled shoulders at 4 1/4@4 1/2c, 3,500 pickled hams at 9@9 1/4c, 8,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5c.

On Friday, hog receipts West were liberal, and with a small reaction in wheat the prices for the products were sold early in the day 5c to 7c lower for pork, and 2@5 points for lard and ribs. There was a rally in wheat afterwards, but which did not materially help provisions. In New York there was a slow market for lard, which was quoted nominally at about \$5.27 for Western, and \$4.90 for city. Compound lard at 4 1/2c. Of pork sales 125 bbls. mess at \$8.25 to \$8.75. In city cut meats, 4,000 pickled hams sold at 9@9 1/4c; 800 pickled shoulders at 4 1/4@4 1/2c; 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5c.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There is no change to report in the situation of oleo oil from what it was last week, business continuing this week at 45 florins for choice grades of oleo oil in Rotterdam, and the supplies in that market light.

Neutral lard very weak, with few inquiries, at 37 1/2 to 38 florins for the best grades.

THE STANDARD PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZER CO. at Trenton, N. J., with capital of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are Duncan T. McLaren and Frederick W. Garvin, of Orange, N. J., and J. N. Darragh, New York City.

### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, cow's milk, condensed milk and coal at the several departments of the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, Blackwell's Island, New York City and the farm at Central Islip, L. I., for a period of six months from July 1, 1899, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, June 28, 1899, to Henry E. Howland, president of the board of managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board of managers will receive and open all proposals.

No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for at least 25 per cent. of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.

Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as it may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,  
President Board of Managers.

**HATELY BROTHERS,**

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

**EXPORTERS AND**  
**COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS**

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,  
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

## HOW CAN THE SALE OF GLUE BE MADE MORE PROFITABLE?

Written for the National Provisioner and for the International Fisheries Congress, held in Bergen, Norway, by Friman Kahrs, New York.

### II.

(Continued from last week.)

The client would like to know how much more economical or how much better the goods offered him are, if compared to those he now uses. But strangely enough, the seller is not able to give any definite information about his own goods in this respect—nor even to make a distinction between the questions asked. And—mark it—of the two it is the buyer who has the most correct theory for the judgment of the goods—not the one who sells it.

Under these conditions the sales are of course mostly settled on basis of talk alone as far as concerns the trade with the consumers. A good talker and a skillful manipulator of human nature—and that is what a glue salesman must be—twists the words and deals with imaginary facts. He conceals his own ignorance and drives with his victim a bargain, where he is always sure of so and so much profit.

It is easily understood why he is able to do that: the organized trade based on some one universal rule has always its own members to fall back on, whereas the one single man having no recognized methods covering his purchases must always lose. And while the tests generally used by the dealers are very faulty and misleading, they are better than none; they give withal an indication of the truth or at least enough of it to enable the dealer who tests to get the best of those buyers who only rely on the so-called practical results and don't test. For while he has a better idea of the real nature of glue value the consumer absolutely lacks methods for determining same, and of course he is the loser.

### THE CHANGE NEEDED.

The salient point has been overlooked in the glue testing as it is now practiced by the trade—that must be remedied, and as the jelly test is no true indicator of adhesion in glue, the present system must be abandoned, not only because it is faulty and crude, but because it is also deceptive: It has caused many a salesman to make statements which the buyer knows to be absolute impossibilities.

I have often heard it stated by glue salesmen that f. inst. one glue takes four times as much water as another, and this assertion was invariably based on the results of a so-called "cup test" or jelly test. It often occurs with such tests that one glue jelly, 1 part to say 16 parts of water, actually feels stronger than the jelly from another sample made up, say, 1 part of glue to 4 parts of water—and the salesman makes the statement on basis of what he has felt and seen himself.

But the consumer to whom he is talking knows such a statement to be wrong: there is no glue which will allow him to use it with four times its own weight of water—much less with four times as much water as he might use with his own glue—it would then be too thin. He works his own glue warm, he needs a certain "body" of it for his work—while the salesman thinks of a cold jelly. Some way or other the former feels that there is a difference in their thinking and where he expected to receive information he is met with an absurd statement and woeful lack of understanding in regard to his own practical work. Of course he loses all his confidence in the man and feels himself superior.

This creates in the customer a suspicion: he will never feel certain of what he has bought—as he knows it was all settled on talk and not basis of facts and figures. That is

why the average consumer becomes sceptical and why he buys somewhere else the next time, provided some better talker comes along.

Merit counts, of course, in the long run; but even if based on the most excellent qualities and backed up by a good name, it means very little for the glue as long as no tests are stamped on the bag or on the barrel in plain figures guaranteed by the vendor. That would sell the glue quicker and with less expense than could the best talker in the world—and this is what the glue manufacturers first of all must do: They should tell the public what the exact qualities are of the glue they make! And tell it in plain figures so all can understand it.

Would anybody nowadays buy guano without analysis, or petroleum without test, or alcohol without knowing the exact percentage? Hardly. Yet, this is exactly what is done with glue to-day, all over the world; it sells "quality unknown!"—if you like it you keep it, if not send it back.

But both the manufacturer and the buying public must change their present attitudes before the glue trade can be reorganized. The manufacturer must study the nature of his own product, and he must learn better how to analyze its qualities. He must do it both to make a good product and to produce the various grades needed for different purposes, and so to meet the manifold requirements of his customers. Newhneberg, the glue man, knows very well that his present system is faulty and misleading. But he knows also that it enables him to get the best of the average buyer. "Ergo, he thinks, it is good enough!"—specially if the buyers don't know too much.

But this reasoning is very shortsighted indeed; it leads the glue maker on a hunt for ignorant people, while it keeps himself in the dark in regard to the real merits of his own goods. As long as he chooses this road his success can never be of the broad and lasting kind that his efforts and knowledge otherwise would entitle him to.

As our weekly market reports continually have shown it, the most successful glue maker in the past is at present still the only one who openly and to all, grades his goods on merit solely and gives the same glue to all for the same list price. It is remarkable that nobody as yet has seen the point and followed the same policy, but changes are at hand in the glue trade, and it is probable that the conditions of this trade in the future will be materially changed for the better in this respect.

Intelligent men will soon recognize the far reaching and enormous importance of these facts—that the glue consumer is in the majority numerically and financially, and that compared to him the glue maker is a very small minority indeed. With the consumer rests the struggle; he only lacks science—and that will come too.

(To be Continued.)

## Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for  
**Refined Paraffine Wax**  
in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by  
**STANDARD OIL CO.**



## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending June 10, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending June 10, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98, to June 10, '99
<b>PORK, BBLs.</b>			
U. Kingdom..	1,854	956	60,969
Continent....	475	574	34,880
So. & Cen. Am.	962	263	14,065
W. Indies....	1,990	1,331	69,506
Br. No. Am..	222	21	9,636
Other countries	30	41	3,259
Total .....	5,503	3,186	192,345

**HAMS AND BACON, LBS.**

U. Kingdom..	12,454,896	13,014,191	445,943,825
Continent....	2,787,340	2,741,485	105,286,346
So. & Cen. Am.	110,350	68,725	3,574,577
W. Indies....	191,525	12,400	8,274,573
Br. No. Am..	1,850	...	257,275
Other countries	1,450	27,100	521,375
Total .....	15,547,411	15,863,901	563,857,971

**LARD, LBS.**

U. Kingdom..	6,175,023	4,525,059	189,372,814
Continent....	3,454,933	7,545,187	229,552,618
So. & Cen. Am.	617,802	334,175	14,714,564
W. Indies....	694,540	89,610	17,066,463
Br. No. Am..	716	2,340	195,490
Other countries	52,650	36,216	1,679,610
Total .....	10,965,664	12,532,587	453,181,559

## Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending June 10, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	4,100	7,230,750	6,148,870
Boston.....	1,362	5,498,625	3,580,756
Portland, Me.	...	...	28,000
Phila., Pa.	4	731,000	499,940
Balto., Md.	29	893,767	351,023
Norfolk, Va.	...	...	...
Newport News	...	...	...
New Orleans.	6	10,200	110,575
Montreal....	...	1,213,009	246,500
St. John, N.B.	...	...	...
Total .....	5,503	15,547,411	10,965,664

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.**

	Nov. 1, '98, to June 10, '99.	Nov. 1, '97, to June 11, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb....	38,469,000	35,382,400	3,086,600
Hams, bcs, lb.	563,857,971	627,077,881	...
Lard, lb....	453,181,559	466,959,979	...

Decrease hams and bacon, 63,217,910 lb.  
Decrease lard, 13,778,420 lb.

**PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.**

625,622. MACHINE FOR SKINNING FAT MEAT. Thomas B. Whittlesey and Frank Y. McKinstry, South Omaha, Neb. Filed Jan. 30, 1899. Serial No. 703,852.

625,624. CHURN. Nathaniel Willis, Eden-ville, Mich.; assignor of one-half to Wallace H. Peck, Sanford, Mich. Filed May 4, 1898. Serial No. 679,717.

625,625. BOX OR CAN. Louis C. Witkowski, Washington, D. C.; assignor to the Crown Self-Opening Can Company of West Virginia. Filed Dec. 6, 1898. Serial No. 698,454.

625,626. BOX OR CAN. Louis C. Witkowski, Washington, D. C.; assignor to the Crown Self-Opening Can Company, of West Virginia. Filed March 6, 1899. Serial No. 707,966.

625,631. COMBINED FERTILIZER, DISTRIBUTOR AND COTTONSEED PLANTER. Andrew C. Young, Albertville, Ala. Filed March 18, 1899. Serial No. 709,577.

**MODESTY FORBIDS** us to say that **LARD PAILS** make St. Paul **FAMOUS**, but it is a fact that more Tin Lard Pails are shipped from St. Paul annually than from any City in the WORLD, and we would be pleased to have you write the makers,

**THE HORNE & DANZ CO.,**

ST. PAUL, MINN.

625,638. TANNING PROCESS. John R. Brown, Oakland, and John S. Brown, Alameda, Cal. Filed June 20, 1898. Serial No. 683,988.

625,653. EXPANDING BUNG OR STOPPER. Charles A. Dies and Reinhold Lundgren, Chicago, Ill.; assignors of one-half to John William Peterson, same place. Filed Oct. 7, 1898. Serial No. 692,872.

625,759. LIQUEFIED AIR CONVEYING CONDUIT. Edward C. Hardgrave, Bay City, Mich. Filed July 25, 1898. Serial No. 686,832.

625,760. LIQUEFIED AIR CONTAINER FOR REFRIGERATING PURPOSES. Edward C. Hargrave, Bay City, Mich. Filed July 25, 1898. Serial No. 686,833.

625,762. MEANS FOR GAINING DRY FEED FROM DISTILLERY SLOP. Timothy Hayes, Cincinnati, O., Filed June 24, 1897. Serial No. 642,046.

625,778. FRUIT DRYER. Clinton J. Kurtz, Salem, Oregon. Filed June 18, 1898. Serial No. 683,795.

625,784. APPARATUS FOR DRYING LEATHER. Rowland Mohun, Leeds, England. Filed Feb. 20, 1899. Serial No. 706,172.

625,798. COMPUTING SCALE. Orange O. Ozias, Dayton, Ohio. Filed July 19, 1897. Serial No. 645,099.

625,814. COMBINED BARREL-STAVE PROTECTOR AND BUNGHOLE BUSHING. Albert Terry, Jr., Sydney, New South Wales. Filed Dec. 7, 1898.

625,814. COMBINED BARREL STAVE PROTECTOR AND BUNGHOLE BUSHING. Albert Terry, Jr., Sydney, New South Wales. Filed Dec. 7, 1898. Serial No. 698,582.

625,814. COMBINED BARREL-STAVE PROTECTOR AND BUNGHOLE BUSHING. Albert Terry, Jr., Sydney, New South Wales. Filed Dec. 7, 1898.

625,862. CASE OR BOX FOR TRANSIT OF BUTTER. Frederick W. Wateridge, Shrewsbury, England. Filed Oct. 17, 1898.

625,877. EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER. Harry J. Fraser, London, England. Filed April 12, 1897.

625,880. SOUP POWDER AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME. William B. Gere, Syracuse, N. Y., assignor to the Merrell-Soule Company, same place. Filed May 20, 1898.

625,901. LIQUID-WEIGHING VESSEL. John Reusing, Baltimore, Md. Filed Feb. 9, 1899.

625,910. FEEDING DEVICE. Frederick W. Vickery, London, England. Filed March 14, 1898.

625,933. PROCESS OF REFINING OILS. Charles De La Roche, Paris, France. Filed Dec. 29, 1898.

625,982. MILK COOLER. William A. Nash, Taylor, Texas. Filed July 8, 1898.

626,028. MILL FOR GRINDING BONE CARBON, etc. Edward Lister, Newark, N. J. Filed March 6, 1897.

626,042. ROTARY ICE BREAKER. Wm. Tunstall, New York, N. Y. Filed May 14, 1897.

626,048. TANNING VAT. Benjamin P. Bradford, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed June 14, 1898.

626,052. ICE WEIGHING TONS. William T. Carter, Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 26, 1898.

626,061. ADJUSTABLE FLOOR FOR REFRIGERATOR ICE TANKS. Robert Graham and Edgar R. M. Pierce, Sacramento, Cal., assignor to Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Aug. 24, 1897.

626,157. APPARATUS FOR TREATING GARBAGE. Joseph W. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor of one-half to George Ellis Gamble, same place. Filed April 23, 1898.

626,170. MILK STRAINER. Erik S. Lagerquist, Oxford Depot, N. Y. Filed Feb. 18, 1899.

626,181. TANNING. Adolfo Mario, Turin, Italy. Filed Dec. 31, 1897.

626,212. FOOD CHOPPER. Levi T. Snow, New Haven, Conn. Filed March 9, 1899.

(See page 42 also.)

**EVERYTHING** That tells the whole story if you buy Bullock Electric Motors and **THE BEST.** Generators. Our plant is the most modern electrical establishment in the world. Our facilities for good work are unequalled.

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# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—A run of cattle somewhat smaller than was here for the previous week has not resulted in any general improvement in the trade tone. In the fat steer line there has been more discrimination among buyers than for some time, all demanding light or handy weight of quality and fully fat; such have sold fully steady, and in some cases a little higher than late the previous week, but wherever weight was big or the offerings a little on the grassy order there has been a disposition to force them to lower prices, though up to date of this writing the sellers had succeeded in holding prices to about the last week closing level of quotations. The best cattle here during the week sold at \$5.40 to \$5.55, but such sales are very few, the bulk of steers for the dressed beef shipping and export trade going between \$4.80 and \$5.25, eastern purchases largely between \$5 and \$5.25, with decided preference for cattle weighing under 1,350, if quality and finish were not lacking. Some of the buyers have been "bit" on the purchase of steers that had been running on grass and are very cautious about taking hold of such except at prices that look low compared with other steers of about same weight, a condition that will prevail from now on until next fall.

General condition of the beef cattle market does not point to higher prices for the more attractive and meritorious of offerings, and it need not be surprising to see a wider spread in the prevailing range of prices, the tendency being to lower prices for grassy stock.

The stocker and feeder trade has been developing a little more life and supplies are being pretty well worked out with best kinds showing somewhat stronger prices than were quoted a few days ago at \$4.65 to \$5 for good to fancy feeders; common to fair stockers sell more readily but no higher at \$3.90 to \$4.50; stock heifers \$3 to \$3.75 with very good going at \$3.50.

The percentage of cows and heifers coming to market has not been as large as for previous week, and there has been a good trade for this week, with a slight hardening in prices except where the offerings were green and washy. The bulk of cows sell between \$3.25 to \$3.90, heifers that are dry fed and fat \$4.25 to \$4.75; others down to \$3.25, according to condition. Veal calves, if choice, sell strong compared with last week, around \$7 for fancy and \$6.75 for good.

**HOGS.**—The week opened on a surprising run of almost 50,000 hogs, and the completed week will show quite an increase over marketing of the previous week. Supplies have not only been liberal here, but Missouri River points have been making a big showing. The Eastern demand has not been as liberal as recently, but the packers have been very good supporters of the market, evidently having an outlet for the product and not making any persistent efforts to get prices lower. On the big run of Monday there was a decline of around 5 cents from closing quotations of the previous week, but, under liberal buying from packers, the trade tone firmed up and closed strong with comparatively few hogs left. Since Monday there has been a firmer tendency in the trade tone, and on Wednesday, when shipping operations were extremely light, the supply of 30,000 was taken off at 7½¢ to 10¢, better than the low point of Monday's opening, the bulk of Wednesday's supply selling between \$3.82½ and \$3.90.

The favorite seller is now the light and medium weight, averages of under 200 lbs. now commanding top of the market if they are good and smooth, light light, that a short time ago were discounted 25 to 30 cents compared with the 170 to 190-lb. bacon, selling close around top. Very few pigs coming. Stags and old brood sows still heavily discounted.

The movement of the packers during the week is a pretty fair indication that the market is on a healthy footing, and it is beginning to be doubted whether the summer market will get permanently below a \$3.75 to \$3.90 basis for hogs as they come from the country.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep have continued to show falling off, and there has been a strong reaction in the market for all useful and attractive styles of offerings, about the only thing not showing a good big advance during the week being common and thin spring lambs, for which there is no call at present. The strong advance has been purely a result of light supply and there is little show of getting liberal receipts and lower prices, except temporarily, for the next two or three months, as feed lots are pretty well cleared; there will be no considerable number of range sheep here until late, and the market must draw on the farm herds for mutton supply for an indefinite time. The market on sheep is around 25 cents higher for the week, clipped lambs 40 to 50 cents higher, and spring lambs show about the same advance if good.

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week 236 pounds, against 234 pounds the previous week, and 229 pounds the corresponding week of 1898.

Hogs packed in Chicago last week 155,700, against 165,300 the previous week, and 132,000 a year ago. Armour packed 31,500; Anglo-American, 20,300; Boyd Lunham, 9,400; Chicago, 8,900; Continental, 8,900; Hammond, 3,600; International, 13,900; Lipton, 6,600; Morris, 8,600; Swift, 23,000; Viles & Robbins, 13,500; and city butchers, 7,500.

Receipts at Chicago thus far this month exhibit a decrease of 12,000 cattle and 55,000 sheep, and an increase of 18,600 hogs as compared with a year ago. Cattle decreased 18,000 and sheep 45,000 compared with two years ago.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets last week, 498,000, against 494,000 the previous week, 435,000 a year ago, and 417,000 two years ago.

## CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.05
September.....	8.20	8.22½	8.17½	8.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	4.95	4.95	5.02½	4.95
September.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.05	5.07½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
September.....	4.72½	4.75	4.70	4.72½

## MONDAY, JUNE 12.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.07½
September.....	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.25
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	4.95	4.97½	4.95	4.97½
September.....	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10
RIBS—(Boxes, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.55	4.62½	4.55	4.62½
September.....	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75

## TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)				
July.....	8.15	8.30	8.15	8.25
September.....	8.30	8.47½	8.30	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.02½	5.02½	5.00	5.02½
September.....	5.12½	5.17½	5.12½	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.70	4.70	4.67½	4.70
September.....	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	8.30	8.40	8.22½	8.22½
September.....	8.45	8.57½	8.42½	8.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.02½	5.10	5.02½	5.02½
September.....	5.15	5.22½	5.15	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.70	4.75	4.67½	4.67½
September.....	4.85	4.90	4.82½	4.82½

## THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
July.....	8.27½	8.27½	8.22½	8.27½
September.....	8.42½	8.45	8.40	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.02½	5.05	5.02½	5.05
September.....	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.70	4.72½	4.67½	4.72½
September.....	4.85	4.87½	4.82½	4.85

## FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	8.25	8.25	8.17½	8.20
September.....	8.40	8.42½	8.35	8.40
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.02½	5.02½	5.00	5.00
September.....	5.17½	5.17½	5.15	5.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.67½	4.70	4.67½	4.67½
September.....	4.82½	4.82½	4.80	4.82½

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Your Belts and Preserve Them.

**CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.,** 190-196 VIRGINIA STREET,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.



### Chicago Provision Market.

There is little new that can be said of the provision market. It is a decidedly quiet market, the kind of June market it is said provision people like best to see, in that it permits rapid consumption and the manufacture of the heavy June run of hogs into moderate-priced product. The expectation of liberal June hog receipts has been realized. It is expected that the movement will keep heavy into July, as the whole season is about a month behind, spring marketing starting late in May. There has been some improvements in the shipping demand, and better prices for hams and bacon, but the lard prices have kept on declining and the stocks have kept increasing. The scare over the report of yellow fever at New Orleans fizzled out. Texas has raised her quarantine, which incident may prove a fortunate one, redoubling the preventive efforts of the South, and warning provision speculators that there will be a constant peril all summer to any wild campaigning. The probabilities are that the market will be a quiet one for a few weeks longer, after which there is every reason to believe that prices will stiffen. There can be no possible reason to deny that the stuff is well worth the price now quoted, and we are firmly of the opinion that any one buying at present prices and holding till after July liquidation is out of the way will make money.

On Wednesday Robert Sinclair, of the firm of Kingan & Co., was a visitor on 'Change.

HARTOG & FEDEL, ROTTERDAM. HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

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OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.  
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Look at those dirty musty walls.  
Why don't you clean them with a coat of our Standard White Water Paint?  
It's cheap,  
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If you don't believe it, we'll send a sample free.

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Insulation our specialty. We have had experience, and know about it.

ملاحظة

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.,  
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## THE CUMMER DRYERS.

### CHICAGO PACKING & PROVISION CO.

A plan for the reorganization of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company has been substantially agreed upon by Henry Botsford, formerly president of the company, and E. H. Pearson who, for some time, have had the matter of converting this company from an English to an American corporation under consideration. The plan has met the approval of a number of the largest stockholders, and the indications are that there will be no trouble in securing the requisite number of assents to put it through. Stockholders in the present company will be asked to exchange their shares for the same number in the new American company, which is to be organized under the laws of Illinois. It is provided, however, that the plan will not become operative until \$100,000 additional working capital shall have been subscribed. The new preferred stock is to be entitled to 6 per cent. cumulative dividends, while the common shareholders will receive dividends out of the surplus after the payment of fixed charges and the dividends on the preferred stock up to the amount of 6 per cent. per annum. The object of the reorganization is to bring the management from England to America, and, by placing the ownership of the property in the hands of American stockholders, to avoid the expense and taxation to which the present English organization is subject to. The company was organized in 1890 as an English corporation, with a share capital of 20,000 preference and 20,000 ordinary shares of the par value of ten pounds each. It was formed by a consolidation of the plant formerly owned by Henry Botsford, B. P. Hutchinson and the old Chicago Packing & Provision Company. The new company was very successful, as is shown by the fact that since 1890 it has paid its common shareholders 87½ per cent. in dividends, and its preference shareholders 72 per cent., besides retiring \$240,000 of bonds which did not mature until 1910. Inasmuch as at the present time about 92 per cent. of the stock of the company is owned in America, and as the courts of England have recently sustained the enforcement of the income tax provisions of that country against all corporations organized under the English laws, the English company organization has become cumbersome and expensive. Another objection which has long been urged against the present organization is the trouble which stockholders have always experienced in getting any satisfactory information regarding the workings of the company. It is intimated that under the new scheme an entirely different policy will be pursued and that from time to time stock-

## DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

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holders will receive all the information to which they are entitled. The additional working capital of \$100,000 which is provided for by this plan is to be used in facilitating the development of the plants and business of the company. To obtain the benefit of the change in the organization during the current year the people having the matter in charge say that it will be necessary that immediate action be taken, and they have therefore fixed July 1 as the limit for the acceptance of deposits under agreement.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Charles B. Martin, of George M. Sterne & Son, was, on Wednesday, married to Miss Alyse Grierson, of Thorbury, Ont.

F. A. Bretherton, of the Anglo-American Provision Company, has returned from an extended business trip through the principal European countries. Mr. Bretherton reports a very successful trip, and states incidentally, that there was hardly a provision house on which he called that he did not see The National Provisioner on file.

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Santiago, 10 Marina Street.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits... \$500,000

TRANSACTS a general trust business.

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ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated "Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States," in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

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Chicago Office, Marquette Building; St. Louis Office, 413 North Second St.; New York Office, 105 Hudson St.; Boston Office, 77 Bedford St.



C. B. Soutter, vice-president of T. M. Sinclair & Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was present at the Wednesday session of the Board.

### Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 43,831; hogs, 171,745; sheep, 47,701, against 51,941 cattle, 183,658 hogs, 58,509 sheep the previous week, 42,207 cattle, 163,084 hogs, 72,774 sheep the corresponding week of 1898, and 51,060 cattle, 166,654 hogs, 65,979 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 15,418; hogs, 29,253; sheep, 8,152, against 17,205 cattle, 31,383 hogs, 4,513 sheep the previous week, 14,098 cattle, 26,758 hogs, 5,354 sheep the corresponding week of 1898, and 15,716 cattle, 24,663 hogs, 2,999 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

### Answers to Correspondents.

R. Y. E.—Ignorance of the law excuses no one. A party dealing in oleomargarine is required to pay the special tax, even if that party supposes he is selling butter. This is according to a decision of the United States District Court, District of Indiana, in the case of Eagle vs. Nowlin, Collector.

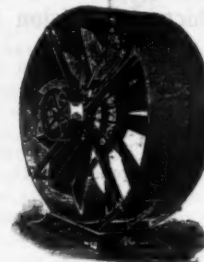
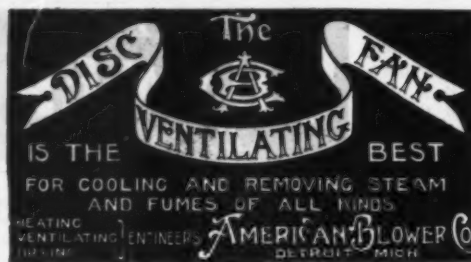
O. R. & F. WORKS, ONEIDA.—Treating the bones with sulphuric acid produces the most available acid, but tanning gives a better yield of grease. But a great deal, either way, depends upon the method of working. We have sent other particulars by mail.

J. D. JR., MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—1. Your material would be worth probably a cent a pound more if you bleached it. 2. We can furnish you all particulars as to the various steps and process necessary for bleaching this grease. 3. About two days from the time we receive.

MARION A.—Your question is included in the answers to C. J. E. & Co., in last week's issue. If you desire fuller information as to yields, etc., write us.

C. J. G., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Tallow is tested for moisture, impurities and titre (hardness) to determine its commercial value. Sometimes only the titre is determined as a basis for transactions, when the maker of the tallow and locality is known but ordinarily on a tallow or grease the first mentioned are all determined, to give the material a grade and price.

A. W. D., NORFOLK, VA.—There is no such book published. Those who are in the brokerage business ordinarily have not the time to put their ideas in book form. The brokerage business, further, is a very difficult one to learn from a book. It is only practice and experience, the latter sometimes of a very expensive kind, that makes a broker. The field is open, however, and is very often a very lucrative business.



### Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to June 7—	1899.	1898.
Chicago .....	1,700,000	1,970,000
Kansas City .....	775,000	860,000
Omaha .....	585,000	435,000
St. Louis .....	413,000	370,000
Indianapolis .....	282,000	272,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	907,000	146,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	123,000	198,000
Cincinnati .....	166,000	187,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	375,000	181,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	174,000	163,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	76,300	127,800
Sioux City, Iowa .....	116,000	90,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	92,000	97,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	122,000	127,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	100,000	116,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	30,000	47,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	68,000	95,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ...	26,400	37,400
Bloomington, Ill. ....	22,300	31,400
Above and all other....	5,670,000	5,865,000

—Price Current.

### Liebig's Fine Showing.

For the third year in succession the directors of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company are in the happy position of being able to recommend a dividend of 20 per cent—a remarkable result in view of the keen competition in this class of business. In addition to this distribution £5,000 is placed to reserve, £2,000 is carried to the employees' provident fund, and the directors' percentages work out at £8,140—a sum which will be voted without any grudging or hesitation. The board certainly cannot be accused of any lack of energy. A property of about eighty thousand acres in the Argentine province of Corrientes has been purchased, and it has been considered opportune to rent the Estancia Ombu of about 113,000 acres, which adjoins the other property. "When these two extensive stretches of country are fully stocked," says the report, "the supply of cattle reared by ourselves will be appreciably augmented and will render us more independent of the breeders and dealers." The operations cannot be said to err on the side of insufficient enterprise.—London Daily Financial Times.

Read The National Provisioner.

### GERMANS DEFEND AMERICAN MEAT.

A defence of American meats comes from Germany. On June 7, the central organization of the trade, industry and mercantile interests of Berlin laid before the German Ministry a strong protest against the meat-inspection bill in its present form as being calculated and intended to exclude foreign meats, prevent competition and increase prices. The memorialists declare that the charge recently made against American meats had little or no foundation, and their belief that purely selfish considerations would suffice to prevent American shippers from sending anything but first-class goods to Germany, as, otherwise, they would lose the German market. The memorial is a strong plea from an influential German quarter for the admission of American meats on an equal footing with those of Germany.

### A Belgian's View of Removal of Embargo Against American Cattle.

B. Gregoir, of Anvers, Belgium, writing under date of June 2 to The National Provisioner, on the subject of the removal by that country of the embargo against American cattle, says:

"As to the restrictions, there is nothing known as yet further than that the cattle will have to be quarantined for 10 days. However, the cattle can be sold in quarantine stables from where, within this time limit, the animals can be carted to the slaughterhouse to be sacrificed.

"One does not know as yet if all the cattle will have to be carted from the steamer to the quarantine stables instead of going through the streets, but the Government veterinary's opinion of this city is that this will be allowed.

"This is certainly due to the great efforts of the American Minister, Mr. Storer, and a few men interested in the business as I am. We all hope to see soon these importations extend again, and will do all we can to prevent any more embargoes."

\* The Bowling Green Canning Company, of Bowling Green, O., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

# WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

your nose and out comes a scent.

Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

When you drop a dollar in the slot

with us, we guarantee you 100 cents worth of results.

WEST CARROLLTON

PARCHMENT COMPANY,  
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,  
Chicago, selling agents.

## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

The receipts and slaughter, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	21,937	73,934	17,965
Same week, 1898..	21,034	71,383	8,714
Same week, 1897..	27,399	72,661	26,895
Same week, 1896..	24,109	62,169	13,458
Chicago.....	44,200	170,000	49,900
Omaha.....	9,500	62,200	7,900
St. Louis.....	9,400	24,900	12,400
St. Joseph.....	3,300	40,300	7,400
Kansas City.....	21,900	73,900	18,000

Total past week..	88,300	381,300	96,500
Previous week.....	105,500	365,600	127,300
Same week, 1898	86,400	303,000	107,000

## Kansas City packers' slaughter—

Armour packing Co.	4,265	27,880	4,428
Swift and Company	2,357	18,485	2,471
S. & S. Co.....	5,523	2,005	788
J. Dold Pack. Co.	538	6,000	74
Fowler, Son & Co.	149	8,637	.....

Total.....	13,119	63,166	8,025
Previous week.....	16,371	55,089	12,904
Same week, 1898	13,772	51,124	6,385

**CATTLE.**—Although the receipts of the four leading markets showed 17,000 head of cattle short of that of the previous week, the prices obtained by the sellers proved to be the poorest for some time past; and it was a bad market on all grades. The demand was very light and Eastern orders very limited, and while a few choice cattle sold at \$5.35, yet the bulk of them sold at much lower prices. The heavy coarse cattle declined at least 30c per 100 lbs. during the week, and even the lights suffered from 15c to 20c per 100 lbs. Cows and heifers, though scarce, yet still the depression on other grades gave the purchasers power to force the market fully 25c on cows and 25c to 50c on heifers and bulls. About the only article that held its own during the entire week was veal calves, for the simple reason they were scarce. The range cattle declined fully from 15c to 25c, and while Western cows and heifers were scarce, still the prices were much lower. Even the very small run of Texas suffered and fully 20c lower than former week. The top prices for the week on such being \$4.85, but the average was even lower than \$4.25. Stockers and feeders also felt the decline, and the market, even on the better grades, was fully 50c per 100 lbs. less than that of two weeks ago, with the poorer classes fully 75c per 100 lbs. less than same time. Only 70 cars of fat cattle went to the seaboard, against 153 cars for the previous week, and 110 for corresponding week one year ago. Outside shippers, headed by the United Dressed Beef Company, with 564 head, Kraus coming next with 547 head, Eastman 234, Ackerman 278, Kaufman 112, Michael 131, with Swift and

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Hall about 100 each. Shipment of stockers and feeders 127 cars, containing 6,036 head, against 100 cars for the previous week, and 88 cars, containing 3,174 head, for the corresponding week one year ago.

The receipts of the present week: Monday, 2,246 head; Tuesday, 3,316; Wednesday, 3,657; and the market up to the present shows very little sign of improvement, though the top price so far this week a little higher than that paid last week. Some choice 1,376 lbs. average selling at \$5.40. Cows and heifers are a shade stiffer; some 1,250 lbs. average cows at \$4.25. The stocker and feeder market is very quiet. It is well that there are not many offerings for the market is barely steady, and if any large quantity was thrown on the market, no doubt it would still show further depression. So far offerings in Texas range cattle some 1,046 average steers sold at \$4.50. The highest price paid for range steers so far this week, a bunch of 50 Colorado, 1,464 lbs. average, at \$5. Some Western steers, 1,465 lbs. average, at \$4.70. Some Western cows, 812 lbs. average, \$3.05. Texas or Quarantine Division showed a little better receipts than corresponding time last week. Some 1,065 lbs. average Texas sold at \$4.40. Some well finished 1,300 lbs. average cows sold at \$4. Some heifers, 500 lbs. average, \$3.25. Some bulls, 1,305 lbs. average, at \$3.50.

**HOGS.**—The hog market for the past week may be called fairly steady. The tops opened Monday at \$3.75, and reached their highest point on Tuesday and Wednesday, when they stood at \$3.80, and closed Saturday at \$3.72½, but the reason such a low figure on that day, the best quality offered was not very desirable. On Monday the bulk opened at \$3.55@3.70, the lowest point on Thursday \$3.57½@3.65, closing Saturday at \$3.60@3.70; heavy hogs closed Saturday at \$3.65@3.72½; owing to the poorer quality the mixed packing \$3.60@3.67½; light hogs tops, \$3.65; with pigs going at \$3.55@3.60. The outside shippers obtained more stock than for some time past, in fact the largest shipments since

the week ending June 8, 1898, taking from the packers here 10,947 head.

This week, Monday receipts, 6,948; Tuesday, 13,508; Wednesday, 11,300. Market opened Monday with a fair quality, not so many Southern hogs. The heavies went at \$3.60@3.72½; mixed packing, \$3.57½@3.65; with lights, \$3.55@3.60; and pigs running up to \$3.60. On Tuesday an entirely better feeling in the market, quite a rush among purchasers for stock and some of the packers got badly left, for the market was entirely cleaned up by 9 o'clock, with heavy hogs selling \$3.70@3.75; with mixed packing, \$3.60@3.67½; with lights, \$3.60@3.67½; with pigs, \$3.50@3.65; the top for the day, \$3.75; with bulk, \$3.60@3.72½. Wednesday's market opened with a snap and the entire receipts soon sold at about 5c higher on all grades. The tops stood \$3.87½; with bulk, \$3.67½@3.77½; mixed packing, \$3.67½@3.75, and some good butcher weights sold at high as \$3.80; heavy hogs of any fair quality sold at \$3.75, with \$3.80 and \$3.82½ for one or two choice lots. The purchasers very alert after light hogs and pigs, and clearance sales quickly affected. Lights reached \$3.75, with pigs at \$3.70.

**SHEEP.**—Last week closed weak in prices showing a decline in native stock from 10c to 15c, and on range stock 25c to 35c per 100 lbs. The stocker and feeders about steady. The receipts for the present week: Monday, 5,878; Tuesday, 2,807; Wednesday, 3,148. The market opened in rather a lifeless manner, but some outside purchasers like Cudahy and Hammond put in an appearance and immediately steadied the market, giving it a higher tone, so that the closing prices are somewhat stronger than last week. Some 87 spring lambs of 52 lbs. average sold at \$6, the highest price so far. The first arrivals of Arizona spring lambs for the year, 274 of 54 lbs. average, sold at \$5.50. A bunch of 320 New Mexican, of 64 lbs. average, at \$5.25. A bunch of 491 Arizona mixed of 91, \$4.40; while 848 Arizona, of 86 lbs. average, \$4. Another bunch, 671 of 91 lbs. average, at \$4.10. Another of 816, of 95 lbs. average, at \$4. Stockers and feeders without much change. A bunch of 988 California ewes, of 90 lbs. average, sold at \$3.55. Wednesday's market showed a better front, and on any choice lots the valuation 10c higher. A good demand and quick sales for all offerings.

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## PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* It is estimated that 135,000 head of cattle will be shipped from Eddy, Tex., this season.

\* It is stated that the sales for the month of May, of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Wichita, Kan., was \$600 in excess of the same month last year.

\* The new building in Kansas City of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. is nearly half finished, and it is expected will be ready for use by September 1.

\* The John C. Roth Packing Co., of Cincinnati, O., it is said, has recently broken all former records in a weekly output of 20,247 pieces of canvased meats.

\* Heavy rains have flooded the Dold and Whittaker packing plants at Wichita, Kan., which were surrounded by a sheet of water covering 2,000 acres. The Santa Fe & Missouri railway tracks are much damaged by washouts in several places.

\* Gov. Stone, Dairy Commissioner Wells and Deputy Attorney-General Fleitz had a conference at Harrisburg, Pa., with representatives of the oleomargarine interests concerning the recently enacted imitation butter law. The courts may be asked to pass upon the constitutionality of the act.

\* The Holstein Friesian Association, breeders of the finest Dutch cattle in the United States, held their annual convention on the 8th inst. at Buffalo, N. Y. New officers were elected, and papers read pertaining to the proper raising of cattle. An address was delivered by Prof. H. H. Wing, of Cornell University, on "Economic Food Products."

\* W. C. Wade and I. F. Samuels, in Hartford, Conn., have petitioned the Board of Health of that city for permission to establish a slaughterhouse on lands known as the Williams' property, embracing 50 acres, and situated below the south dyke of the South Meadows. The buildings and machinery are to be of the most modern and improved construction.

\* Agents of the Armour Packing Company have been in the vicinity of Granite City, Madison, and Venice, Ill., recently, looking over the site with a view to locating a \$2,000,000 plant. They were favorably impressed with the Knox-Smith syndicate estate, which belongs to St. Louis capitalists, and stated that it would doubtless be selected. Work is to begin on the buildings as soon as the transfer can be arranged.

\* J. W. Curry, the Liverpool (England) agent for the Swift Packing Company, while recently making a tour of the various packinghouses at Kansas City in company with Messrs. Lowe and Derrick, of Birmingham, England, said that "American chilled beef is gaining a market in England on its merits. It has to contend with many obstacles, not the least of which is a prejudice against dressed beef which has been so many days in transit."

\* Agudath Hakehilloth has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of supervising the slaughtering of cattle and poultry intended for consumption by Orthodox Hebrews. The incorporators are Samuel Cooper, Moses A. Schreiber, Nathan Silberman, Moses Aaronson, Abraham Goldstein, Abraham Harrison, Fishel Cohen, Abraham Schloss, Baer Miller, Samuel L. Goldberg, Myer Goldberg and Isaac Sachs. The corporation has no capital stock.

\* Gov. Sayers, of Texas, has issued a proclamation ordering that from and after June 5, 1899, no cattle shall be shipped, driven, transported or moved in any manner from or out of the following counties: Hardeman, Childress, Hall, Motley, Cottle, King, Dickens, Crosby, Garza, Kent, Stonewall, Scurry, Borden, Howard and Glasscock prior to Nov. 15, 1899, unless they have been inspected by a duly authorized State live stock sanitary inspector and proved to be free from ticks and fever and in a healthy condition.

## MEAT AND PROVISIONS IN JAPAN.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

The following has been gathered from an experienced source, and is special and valuable information for our readers:

A prejudice which the Japanese once had against pork in any form is wearing away. They use it now to some extent; especially in the South, in Satsuma and through different parts of Kyohu. During the China-Japan war quite a quantity of pork was consumed by the Japanese, and it may be said that the demand for pork begins to appear. In the winter season some fresh pork is to be seen in the shops. Beef, chickens, even horse flesh, are in greater demand. The pork on sale in the open ports is mainly to meet the demands of the foreigners. Pig farming is not carried on, although a few pigs are raised in Satsuma. The product is inferior. Salt pork is seldom seen. Hams salted and smoked are sold to foreigners and foreign restaurants. Fresh pork sells about the same as beef.

The Japanese do not use lard, but they are learning from foreigners to use it. Fairbanks, Gold Pressed and White Rose are the brands most popular among foreigners. Three and five pound pails take the best. There is a good field for this product as the people will have to come to using lard, and agents on the spot could work up a profitable trade. There is no prejudice against American goods and there are no specific Government requirements as to inspection.

Hams and bacon are supplied almost entirely by the United States and England, of the \$12,000 worth imported in 1897 \$5,500 worth being American and \$4,700 English. The remainder came from China, Hong Kong, Denmark, France and Germany.

"Salted meats" were imported to the value of \$79,000, to which the United States contributed only \$8,600 worth. Provisions of kinds other than are specifically mentioned in these notes were brought into Japan in 1897 to the value of \$247,000. In this classification the United States leads the list with a credit of \$82,000, England following with \$73,445. France sent \$20,000 worth, and Germany \$9,000.

The beef produced in Japan is good, being

principally stall fed or cattle tethered on small holdings of the peasant farmers. The consumption is growing so rapidly that the domestic supply will in the near future be insufficient. Very little fresh meat comes to Japan on account of the lack of proper cold storage transportation accommodation.

Mutton is unpopular with the Japanese. There are very few sheep in the country, as both the climate and grasses are against their successful raising. The Japanese army and navy use large quantities of canned beef. There are good opportunities in this line. Canned beef, tongue, chicken, turkey, etc., are not much in domestic demand and are principally sold to foreign residents, but foreign ships buy them very extensively. The quantity required will certainly increase.

Butter was imported to the value of \$37,000, of which the United States supplied \$13,000; France, \$12,000; Holland, \$3,200 worth; Denmark, \$2,250 worth; Switzerland, \$1,500 worth; Germany, \$1,860, and England, \$634 worth. It comes in firkins and tubs of various sizes under 100 pounds, and in one and two-pound tins. There is a sale for both medium and yellow colored and mild and medium salted. Butter should be put up in half-pound, one-pound and two-pound tins and placed in cold storage on arrival. There is an increasing demand by the better class of Japanese and among the foreign residents for good creamery butter for table use. There is also a growing trade for dairy butter for cooking and other purposes. This grade might come in tins, or in wood in ten, twenty and forty pounds. During the winter creamery butter put up in one pound rolls would be quite salable. There are cold storage warehouses at Yokohama and Kobe, the chief ports.

Oleomargarine and butterine are also imported, but the trade will certainly in time be prohibited by the Government on public grounds. Some butter is made in Japan, but its quality is inferior.

(To be continued.)

\* Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's address on "The American Hog" was announced as a special feature at the convention of the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association at Des Moines, June 14. In the evening a banquet was given by Editor Pierce of the Iowa "Hometown."



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### THE J. S. BAILEY PLANT AND FRENCH COOKS.

The new packing company at Christopher and Hudson streets is now thoroughly equipped and swung out into the busy trade world for business.

The J. S. Bailey & Company concern is the product of brains, energy and aggressive capital. A representative of The National Provisioner was conducted over the plant.

The first floor is a dream in marble as the visitor stands at the Hudson street entrance and looks back through the hundred and fifty feet of distance which stretches before him enlivened by cooling, twirling fans. The vista with its brightness and cheerfulness invites him to enter and inspect the features which give this place its insinuating individuality and show it to be a superb and unique mart. The establishment of J. S. Bailey & Co. has a frontage of fifty feet on Hudson and extends about 150 feet back along Christopher street. Above this area the structure rises three stories with a basement and a sub-basement beneath.

Entering at the Hudson street side many things at once strike the observer. At the right along the Christopher street wall extend white marble counters upon a wood and tiled casement. In front is a heavy artistic Italian marble rail fully five inches thick. The wall itself is beautified with a rich white marble wainscoting which extends about seven feet up and forty feet back from the front of the building. On the opposite wall and running back fully forty feet extends an artistic cabinet refrigerator with glass doors all over its front so that the meat therein is always exposed to the customer without being at the same time exposed to the flies and air. It is refrigerated in sight. The whole of the Hudson street frontage of fifty feet is a casement of marble as clean and white as an angel's soul. At the right of the big door, and just in front of the huge plate glass window which holds out the dust from the cheerful interior, is the handsome marble and tiled booth where the reweighing of the parcels bought in this end of the plant is done.

It is a feature of the J. S. Bailey & Co.'s business that everything which is bought is reweighed while the customer is paying the check, so that each buyer shall surely receive sixteen ounces for a pound. The system of marble counters upon tiled supports extends on down on the left side. There is thus a hundred and fifty feet of marble walls, and as much of marble counters in the front end of the plant. The whole is finished in white enamel and upon the ceiling is a pretty octagon of electric lights containing eighty incandescent globes, while the remainder of the first floor is lighted by over 200 lights more. Along the glistening counters are arranged ten meat blocks, and below those on the left sit the large marble corned beef trays, also upon tiled cases, with the corned beef boxes back of these. There is not a hook or a truck in this part, except the small rack on the right wall. The Christopher street end of the plant is as rich and well equipped. At the back is a long, tall wall refrigerator which exposes its cooled contents to view. At the extreme end of the building is the big marble fish stand, which looks more like the expensive sarcophagus of a Greek millionaire than a mart for Pisces. This stand is about

nine feet long and several feet high. Next to it is a cave walled in with marble—at least it looks that way. It is fully fifteen feet long, and four feet high. Behind this costly pile is handled all kinds of sea food. Ranging up from it along Christopher street is the savory delicatessen department behind marble counters, generally above glass-faced refrigerators in which the stock is kept cold and exposed to view. The system of reweighing all purchase is also carried on in this division of the business. In fact it is required all over the establishment. The entire plant is finished in hard white enamel giving it a crystal appearance which enhances the view of the whole interior.

Fans driven by a quiet hidden power keep the place cool but not gusty.

In the back of the plant and facing the broad frontage of Christopher street is the wholesale box in which is kept a full line of meats of all kinds. This has a capacity of 60,000 pounds of meat. In the rear of this is the big boiler and engine room. Here is located the power which drives every shaft and wheel in the place. Here is a 60-horse power engine, and a 15-ton refrigerator.

On the second floor are the general offices of the company, and the capacious sausage room where the excellent bolognas, frankfurters, pressed ham and such delicacies are manufactured. On this floor is where the cooked meats are prepared. The lard coolers are also there and a large refrigerator for keeping the products. Besides this there is another refrigerator for receiving and chilling the hog products which are used on the next floor.

The third floor has its novelty, and its unique feature. The carcass hogs are carried to this top floor on a double tracked elevator; they are then cut up and the pieces delivered to their various departments and floors by a system of chutes. On this floor are the rendering tanks and the regular supply room. On this floor also will be located the delicatessen kitchen, presided over by a noted French chef, where every spiced, minced and stuffed delicacy will be scientifically prepared, and cooked just as if done at famous Maison Doré in Paris. This is catering to the best restaurant, wholesale, and house trade in true Parisian style. The spacious kitchen with its several large ranges and its huge adjacent pantry indicate every capacity to turn out every article sold in a delicatessen store. Consumers will get savory, high grade culinary articles cooked under the direction of a master hand.

All meats for the whole plant are received at the Christopher entrance of the main floor and conveyed all over by conveniently arranged tracking. On this side is the wholesale box for pork and the finely furnished refrigerator finished in white enamel and lit up with electric incandescent lights. The big beef box is in the basement of the Hudson street side. The Hudson street part of the establishment is used for retailing beef, mutton, lamb, veal and poultry.

J. S. Bailey & Co. deserve success because the experienced hand of Mr. James S. Bailey is the master force in it all. The concern is now running six wagons, having more built, and have to temporarily hire extra wagons for the delivery of the increasing orders. Even during the dull hot season this increase has been going on. Monday, 5th inst., exceeded



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Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

the business of its predecessor by \$75, and last Monday showed an increase of \$40 over the same day of the previous week. This is the fruits of careful management, good stuff, and experienced business enterprise. Mr. Bailey, the head of the enterprise, is one of the best known men on the New York Produce Exchange and Superintendent F. Finkel-day, who was with Swift and Company for ten years, is what Mr. G. F. Swift calls: "A young man who thoroughly understands his business."

### Our Trade With Australia.

In the fiscal year 1898 the total exports from the United States to Australia in American produce and merchandise was valued at \$18,000,000, showing an increase of more than 100 per cent. in five years. While our trade has so largely developed in other lines there has been a falling off in canned provisions other than in dairy products, as in 1893 the value of such exports reached \$65,000, and was only \$9,800 in 1896.

# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

**A FIRM MARKET—STEADY, FAIRLY ACTIVE HOME DISTRIBUTIONS—SOME EXPORT DEMAND—OUTSIDE OFFERINGS SMALL AND STOCKS IN HANDS OF PRINCIPAL HOLDERS STEADILY FALLING AWAY.**

It is that sort of a market when, if supplies are wanted, a firm line of prices has to be met, while buyers cannot fall back upon miscellaneous offerings of small lots to tide along in the degree that was possible a fortnight since. Daily whatever demand prevails has to be directed more to narrower sources, since there is hardly anything arriving from the South, while never before have holders of store lots been so closely sold up as at present. The South is pretty well cleaned out of its holdings, and there is hardly more than limited quantities held by the mills in any direction, while these are essentially of off grades, and chiefly decidedly so, or of qualities and Mississippi Valley holds most of these, as has been before indicated, and is about the only section that could offer a respectable sized line of any quality, so far as concerns the milling centers, while the recent movement on export account at the Southern seaboard leaves those points with supplies of that restricted order that competition for the trading is now of an insignificant character. The market now waits more important demand to bring out a more substantial showing of prices, while pending this the best that can be said is that it is showing firmness, and that buyers when they need supplies are not able now to pick up "bargains," while the contrary was the case a few days since on the pressure then of sundry dock lots and the desire at that time on the part of the mills to "clean up everything for the season." The Continent advices imply that more of the oil is wanted, but that the markets there are hardly as yet in shape to respond to the tone here, although the more important consuming and distributing sections there have made some improvement in their prices recently, and have brought their offers on this market closer to views entertained by sellers. When Marseilles gets ready to buy then we can look for stimulated conditions of a positive order, while such demand as prevails steadily otherwise does not do more than enable a steady line of selling values. Some points along the Mediterranean have made inquiries this week, and which have implied more anxiety over securing supplies, in that their bids have been somewhat enlarged, while some of the refusals they have taken have been figured upon closer to the possible trading basis than at any previous time latterly, but at the same time the fact remains that not much business has been accomplished with them as yet. In all of the reports from Europe there is no reason to believe that the exceptionally large consumption is at all modified, but that the use there of the oil for compound lard, soap and other purposes is ahead of the usual volume for the summer months, while the year is undoubtedly a record one in all countries in the consumption of the oil. Therefore, a marked hole is being made in any accumulations abroad, while as there has been con-

servative buying by Europe for an unprecedented time even for this later period of the season, there cannot be a much longer time before renewed buying interest develops. The English markets as an exception have not panned out as well as thought possible through its little pressure of wants a short time since. It was then willing to absorb the dock lots at the relatively easy figures, but with their disappearance they have not been invigorated to further buying through any de-

velopment of tone on their home prices. But English demands are usually almost a cypher at their best, and play a little part only when there is general export interest, and have figured recently only as a feature of interest in their absorbing mainly the dock lots. It seems certain, however, that those export markets which have depended upon England for a fair portion of their supplies through the season must soon divert their demands to this country. On the naturally narrow make in England at this time of year and the fact that England sells promptly its productions and makes no accumulations, the present restricted export demands might have some influence in abating pretensions of holders were supplies of the usual order for this time of year, but as it is they simply prevent the market from going upward materially, while even a moderate export trading in addition to

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the current business would start a buoyant temper. The stocks are steadily falling away under the present display of demands, and which are fairly active from the home trade, sprinkled with a little export interest, and each day now will find them steadily further reduced, since there is practically nothing unsold coming from the South, while there were never before of so small volume for this season of the year. It is then a question of time for an increased demand for the development of a spurt tendency. The fact that tallow has gone easier latterly and to 43-16 for city in hogheads against the recent price of 4½, and that it looks as though it might sell at a further small decline before exporters clear the market again, means nothing against cotton oil at present, by reason of the small offerings of the oil to be had by the soap trade, and the fact that the Western soap makers are chiefly supplied with their season's wants of the oil, and are more interested at present in offerings of tallow, which is more usual in the summer time than in oil, although they are steadily taking the small offerings of off grade tank crude. A permanently healthy look to the lard market would bring about improved conditions for the

oil, and some encouragement was had when the hog product took a turn upward for a day or two this week. When the hog supplies fall off the lard market is counted upon for an advance, while it is very sensitive now to the daily variations in the receipts of the swine. The packers have the lard and would naturally favor a higher market for it when less concerned over the receipt of the swine, particularly as their best efforts do not permanently weaken prices of the hogs. While compound lard is not active, by reason of the cheap prices for pure lard, there is no question but that some of the compounds of the oleo, stearine and cotton oil are having a brisk sale, and that the use of the oil by the principal holders for their own makes of compound is unprecedented, and by that additional reason causing a very reserved feeling on their part over offering the better grades of the oil, which are in exceptionally moderate supply and needed freely for their own use. The sales in New York for the week have been 350 bbls. crude at 20@21; 1,250 bbls. prime yellow at 25½, closing at 25½@26, and to 26½ for strictly prime; 1,800 bbls. good off yellow at 25@25½; 900 bbls. red oil at 24@24½; 800 bbls. strictly prime yellow

at 26@26½; 1,500 bbls. winter yellow at 29½@30½; 300 bbls. white at 30@31; 10 tanks crude at the mills at 16@17½, as to quality.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

Volume I, No. 1, of "The Retailer" has reached our exchange desk and its fifty pages are well filled with interesting material. "The Retailer" advocates the cash system in retail business; harmonious co-operation among retail merchants; a strict regard for business ethics, and systematic attention to business details. The paper is published by the E. W. Reynolds Company, of Ipswich, Mass. The first number of the periodical, which is published monthly, is carefully edited, attractive typographically, and we welcome it into the ranks of trade journalism.

Capt Charles S. Walter, of the City of Mexico, has recently been in conference with local capitalists at Kansas City, Mo., with a view to establishing a tannery at the latter place, employing the La Velocitan system of tanning, which it is said produces a superior quality of leather.



## The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

# COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 37 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.  
Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.














## The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill  
AND Linseed Oil Mill

# MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps,  
Cake Formers, Meal Cookers  
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System  
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements  
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.



## TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS MEET IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

(Advance report for The National Provisioner.)

The fifth annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers opened Monday in San Antonio, at Menger Hotel.

When President J. W. Allison's gavel fell at 10 a. m. there was a large body of enthusiastic delegates present.

President Allison's address—we regret that lack of space prevents its publication in full—was in the nature of a resume of the flattering results which had been achieved during the past year by the Association. His address was of intense interest and was listened to with much attention. It was concise, but covered a wide scope. It was practical and gratifying.

Previous to gathering in session at the spacious Menger Hotel, the delegates, many of whom had arrived Sunday, wandered about San Antonio's thoroughfares, and the hospitable Texans vied with each other to do honor to this honorable body of progressive oil mill men of the South. The Lone Star State, represented by its bustling city—San Antonio—did herself proud.

## OUR YELLOW BOOK

### ...The... Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

#### AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

The Price of the Book is  
\$3.00 per copy.

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

##### COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to preseroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

##### LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

##### CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

##### IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE. BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE. COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

After President Allison's address, Col. Robert Gibson, secretary of the Association, delivered his annual report, which teemed with facts showing the progress of the organization. The Crushers' Association has never had a better nor a more faithful secretary than Col. Gibson.

Treasurer Marion Sansom's report showed the organization to be in a prosperous and flourishing condition, financially.

The balance of the time Monday, previous to adjournment for luncheon, was spent in the transaction of routine business.

The afternoon session was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock and the convention settled down to the listening to the reading of instructive papers on cotton oil subjects. R. K. Irwin, of Waxahachie; Ed. Woodall, of Itasca; T. P. Sullivan, of Jefferson, and H. L. Ziegler, of Galveston, were on the programme. The papers of these gentlemen were upon practical subjects and they were of vital interest to every cottonseed crusher and oil refiner present. We may, in a later issue, publish some of these papers in full.

Tuesday's morning and afternoon sessions were principally devoted to the reading of papers which had been prepared by some of the brightest and brainiest crushers in the South, and there were oratory and applause galore.

Such well-known men as H. L. Scales, of Corsicana; R. G. Latting, Jr., of Purcell, I. T.; R. L. Heflin, of Galveston; Louis K. Bell, of New York, and F. W. Brode, of Memphis, Tex., read papers. Then, after each, followed a rapid fire battery of questions and discussion which brought out facts and principles by which the cotton oil industry will be greatly benefited. Then there were Harry Landa, of New Braunfels; P. J. Manning, of Terrell; G. Wolf Holstein, of Wolf City; Carl Eichenberg, of Galveston, and last, but by no means least, the versatile Charles E. Pease, of Dayton, O.—all these gentlemen delivered instructive papers, followed by the usual valuable discussion, in which new points were developed and profited by.

After winding up the business of a satisfactory and memorable convention, the delegates eagerly looked forward to the morrow—Wednesday—when they are to board an I. & G. N. train for the sister republic of Mexico. On that day, they met at the depot at 9 a. m. They were soon en route for the land of the Montezumas. We could dilate upon the happy experiences and the delights of this excursion until the holding of the next annual convention in 1900. We could devote columns of space to it and still the story would be new. But we shall state a few of the most important facts. The itinerary of the trip took in Monterey, the bustling "Chicago of Mexico;" Saltillo, the "Apple Orchard of Mexico," with its broad acres of luscious fruit; San Luis Potosi, Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico, and many other interesting cities in that historic country. In last week's issue we described the beautiful scenery upon which the crushers would feast their eyes and minds. The Sierra Madre mountains; the ancient "Bishop's Palace," whose walls commemorate the cannonading between the armies of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Santa Anna during the unpleasantness back in the 40's; the beautiful Plaza Aladmadros, Cathedrals, the marvelous hot springs of Topo Chico, the virtue of the waters of which was known to the ancient Aztecs, the battle-ground of Buena Vista, historic Chapultepec—these are some of the places which the excursionists saw and enjoyed.

The City of Mexico itself was expected to be reached yesterday (Friday) at 4 p. m., according to the schedule. The crushers doubtless felt that this city, with its ancient and

grand public buildings and cathedrals and the castle of Chapultepec, was in itself sufficient to warrant the time and expense of the trip, to say nothing of the hundreds of other points of interest and instruction.

The Executive Committee which arranged this big delightful and refreshing outing comprised the following gentlemen: J. W. Allison, chairman; R. L. Heflin, Marion Sansom, W. D. Kyser, R. K. Erwin, Harry Landa, D. H. Caswell, H. L. Scales and Robert Gibson, secretary. They are busy acknowledging the appreciative comment of the crushers. They thoroughly enjoyed this refreshing relaxation from the exacting cares of business.

And now for business again and cotton oil prosperity in 1899-1900.

(Fuller reports will follow in our next issue.)

It is reported that a definite offer of \$350,000 has been made to the United States Glue Co., of Carrollville, Wis., whose factory was built by the tanners of Milwaukee by the American Glue Co., the trust. A clause in the contract compels the operation of the plant for ten years, and it is said the offer will be accepted.

The work of placing the machinery in the new Prouty-Bowler soap factory at Des Moines, Ia., has been completed, and the plant is now in operation with a capacity of 50 more boxes a day than the old factory which was burned during the winter.

\* The dedication of the new Live Stock Exchange at South St. Joseph, Mo., took place on June 9. There was a large attendance of shippers and suburban folk, and in the evening a banquet and special programme were enjoyed.

To.....

## Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?  
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?  
Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?  
Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?  
Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?

Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

(LABORATORY DEPARTMENT)

Official Chemists of the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

150 Nassau St., New York.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.  
150 Nassau St., New York.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF COTTON OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS.

**The Sessions in Waco, This Week, of the Texas Association Largely Attended and Great Enthusiasm Manifested—The National Provisioner Made the Official Organ of the Association—Many Subjects Ably Discussed to the Mutual Benefit of All—A Number of New Members Added to the Roll—The Old Board of Officers Unanimously Re-Elected—One of the Most Successful Conventions in the History of the Association.**

(Special Telegram to The National Provisioner.)

WACO, Tex., June 14.—The sixth annual convention of the Texas Oil Mill Superintendents' Association was called to order at the Pacific Hotel yesterday morning.

There was a large attendance, the delegates being on hand early, and great enthusiasm was manifested in all the proceedings.

**The National Provisioner was made the official organ of the Association.**

The proceedings of the meetings of 1898 and 1899 were ordered printed in pamphlet form.

To-day the subjects of the care and maintenance of scales, and the testing of meal and oil (paper by Vice-President Schumacher, published in another column in this issue), were fully discussed, greatly benefiting all.

The names of nine new members were added to the roll.

The old officers were re-elected by acclamation.

Thus has passed into history one of the most successful and profitable conventions ever held by the Texas Association of Oil Mill Superintendents. This body of active, energetic oil mill men, to whom so largely is due the superior merit and high standard of America's cottonseed oil, so that it is welcomed in foreign lands as it is in this, our own country, came to the convention for the

intendents present are oil mill proprietors as well. By this convention the members were also drawn together in fraternal union to discuss those subjects which are of mutual aid and benefit in the carrying out of their responsible and exacting duties.

The large attendance demonstrates how great an interest was manifested, which never flagged from the moment the presiding officer dropped his gavel to the time of adjournment.



ROBERT H. SCHUMACHER,

Re-elected Vice-President Association of Oil Mill Superintendents of Texas.

Elsewhere in this issue we print two of the very interesting and instructive papers read before the convention by Mr. H. F. F. Thiessen and Vice-President Schumacher. Both were listened to with careful attention, and much helpful discussion followed.

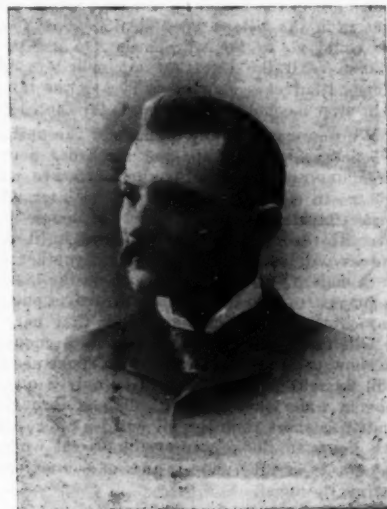
The addition of nine new members to the Association is a gratifying increase, and this fact speaks eloquently of the value of the association to oil mill superintendents. Membership in it means a better equipment for satisfactory service to employer.

The fact that the old board of officers—President, George T. Parkhouse, of Cisco; vice-president, Robert H. Schumacher, of Navasota, and G. A. Baumgarten, of Schulenberg—was re-elected unanimously shows the confidence and esteem in which those gentlemen are held by the rank and file of the members. This renewed tribute to the men who will guide the association for another year is deserving and appropriate. The association was never better officered. They possess all the necessary qualifications, and the members showed the wisdom and good sense which characterized their proceedings by retaining Messrs. Parkhouse, Schumacher and Baumgarten at the helm of the cotton oil ship.

## COOPERAGE AND WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD COOPERAGE.\*

Gentlemen and Members of our Association:

At our meeting in Houston last year I begged to be excused from again having to stand up before you, trying to entertain you



G. A. BAUMGARTEN,

Re-elected Secretary Association of Oil Mill Superintendents of Texas.

with the little I know about the oil mill business. I was very much surprised to get a programme of our proceedings for this year, and to find my name down again for a paper on a subject that is very important, but one that I know very little about; but as I am expected to say something I will wade in and do the best that I know; so here goes:

A good many of us have never been called upon to put up any oil in barrels, but those that have will remember all the trouble and annoyance we have had with faulty barrels.

The main cause is traced right back to the first hand, that is, the man that cuts down the trees and prepares the wood for the mill. I am speaking about machine-made barrels, for these are the only barrels that we can get now. If any cross-grained wood is cut, it is worked up as well as straight-grained lumber. But to get back to the first man that has a hand in preparing the lumber. He is just as much in a hurry as all the other people are, and as a consequence he piles the freshly cut lumber in a circle, and leaves a hole in the center and builds a fire in the space so left, and more or less heat will get to the lumber, and, after a few days, he calls the pile good and dry, but it is mostly smoked, and far from being dry.

In the olden days, but still not so far back, the stuff used to be piled up and kept, perhaps for four or five years, until all the lumber was air dried and fit to use in barrels.

Now the lumber goes to the mill, and the ever hungry saw gets to work on it, and cuts until nothing is left but staves, at least they call them staves, thin, miserable things that would not make a good apple barrel. Now the staves are, perhaps, put in a dry kiln and quickly dried, but not all the time, and then run through a machine and jointed. Next they are packed in bundles, each one containing sufficient staves to make a barrel. The heads are fitted and dowed, cut to exact shape by machinery and are ready for use. All this is well done, and, perhaps, better than could be done by hand. But the whole trouble is that the lumber is not yet in a fit state to be used for oil barrels.

In the hurry and rush of preparing the ma-

\*Paper read at the Cotton Oil Mill Superintendents' Convention in Waco, Tex., June 13-15, by H. J. J. Thiessen, of Sherman, Tex.



GEORGE T. PARKHOUSE,

Re-elected President Association of Oil Mill Superintendents of Texas.

primary purpose of discussing cotton oil interests with a view to improving the existing conditions in the trade, and with a view to thus increase the business of their respective employers. Not a few of the oil mill super-



terial for the market a great many bad staves are bundled up, and when the cooper opens a bundle and finds a few bad staves, he does not, as a general rule, take the time to go and get better staves in place of the bad ones, as all his work is done by contract or so much per barrel, and he knows that if a few worm holes are in the barrel he can take a tack and put it in the hole a good deal quicker than he could go to the warehouse and get new staves. All the test that is applied to his finished barrel is blowing in it, and the tacks will stop the holes long enough for that.

We now come to the making of the barrel. The staves are set up, and the truss hoops are put around them. If the last stave will not go in, a few passes over the jointer will make the stave slip into place. It is now put over a stove, and the heat applied until the staves will bend and come close together at both ends. Very often the wood on the inside is burned to a great extent, and ten to one if any cross-grained lumber was in that barrel it will break to some extent, but not enough to show up, and if it does show, a spoke shave will fix that part, but it will be only a question of time when the oil will leak through; and in a short time the oil will leak through the joints in the center of the barrel where the staves are the widest, and, of course, can shrink the most.

I have always thought that if the jointing was done better, that is, if each stave would fit close to the other, less leakage would occur. Generally the joints are more or less open at the center of the barrel.

We now follow the barrel to the mill. They are always shipped in special cars, and are well taken care of, and, as a general thing, the mills take good care of them. When the oil is to be put in the barrels the required number is taken, and all of them are gone over with a drift, and the hoops are driven as tight as can be, in fact, the barrel is carefully inspected, is taken to the glue pot and the inside is glazed over with glue or some other preparation that will keep the oil from coming in contact with the wood.

After this the barrels are painted and stenciled, and are now ready to be filled with oil. Here is where the refiner is very often the cause of the leakage, that is, in putting not alone warm oil in the barrels. I have seen it done, and must say have ordered it done to take oil of a temperature of 100 degrees put into barrels.

As I have said before, the staves are most generally open on the outside of the barrel. What will be the consequence of putting the hot oil on the inside? It will cause the lumber to shrink, and as all the contact was on the inside, it will start a leak.

Now the trouble commences as soon as the shipment is received at the warehouse, and a reclamation is put in for leakage and soakage.

And we are in just the same boat with the cotton broker that has to pay for country damage and loss of weight. Of course, the first one that will get it in the neck, if you will allow that expression, is the refiner or the cooper in the refinery. He might be to blame in a few instances, but not all the blame should fall on him. He does all he can and is just as human as the rest of us, and does not like to shoulder things that he has no control over.

The reclamation is paid or compromised, and so it goes on all the time.

We cannot blame the mills, for the blame is right in the trade, so to speak. Every one wants the oil as cheap as possible, and therefore barrels have to be gotten at the very lowest figures. Now, if the oil trade would demand better coopeage and pay for it, better barrels would be forthcoming.

In years past, when we could get nothing but hand-made barrels you never heard of any

leakage. But in those days the staves were all split staves, air dried and jointed by hand. The staves were thicker, and could stand a good deal more of hard handling. We never heard of any complaints or had any reclamations on account of leakage.

The other day I got off a train at about daylight, and was sitting there waiting for the people to get up, when my attention was drawn to an empty barrel standing on the edge of the sidewalk. I found a barrel that was perfectly tight, and had very thick staves, was well made and must have been made out of well seasoned lumber. As I found out afterwards it had been standing out on the street for about six weeks empty. I examined the barrel, and found it had contained whiskey, and in all likelihood came from Kentucky. You all know that the Kentuckians take good care of horses and other things, among the other things whiskey. Now, he would never be found guilty to put good whiskey in a receptacle that we all call an oil barrel. Not he. Now, if we had barrels like that for our cottonseed oil you could ship it around the world and never hear anything about leakage.

In the foregoing I do not wish to be set down as a kicker that is trying to put all the blame on the different men that prepare the lumber and manufacture the staves, headings, hoops and make the barrels. They furnish the trade with just what is wanted, and do it well.

As I was requested to speak, I give my side of the matter, and if I am wrong I would take it as a favor to be set right.

I ask your indulgence for taking up your time and trying your patience, but hope this will start a discussion, so that we may hear from some of our better informed brethren.

This is too good an opportunity to let pass, so I will ask not to be forgotten when you all get back to your mills and find that your seed cleaning department needs overhauling. Remember that I make and sell the best cottonseed cleaner on the market.

Gentlemen and brother members, I thank you.

Work has begun on a large modern equipped cottonseed oil mill at Thomson, Ga. W. A. Riggsby, who has been connected with the Georgia Cotton Oil Company for a number of years, and Messrs. W. and H. W. Boswell are at the head of the enterprise. The site comprises five acres of land. The mill will be of fifty-ton capacity, ready for operating about the middle of September next, and there are to be added other departments, including an ice factory and an electric light and power plant.

A stockholders' meeting of the Texas Fertilizer Manufacturing Co. was held at Galveston, resulting in the election of the following officers, all of that city: Julius Block, president; H. A. Griffin, vice-president; Kearney Mason, secretary and treasurer. The plant of this company is located just beyond the city limits near the stockyards, and has recently been overhauled, new machinery, engine and boiler put in place, and all preparations made for the manufacture of high-grade fertilizers.

A site has been purchased near Birmingham, Ala., by T. J. Pinkard and J. Vernon, for the erection of a large cottonseed oil mill to cost about \$50,000. It is intended to have the plant in operation in the autumn.

The Pucks Soap Co., at Columbus Junction, Ia., by adding new machinery and appliances, have increased the capacity of its output. Recently a richly decorated carload started for Australia by the way of New York.

## TESTS OF OIL AND MEAL.\*

The subject under discussion, "Tests of Oil and Meal, Oil for Free Fatty Acids, and Meal for Percentage of Oil Left in It."

I shall in a brief way give a synopsis of the cotton plant in general, but will from time to time at each meeting give full detail and attention to some particular subject that is of benefit to both superintendent and mill owners. This subject will be varied, but at the same time I hope every one will be benefited, as it will be impossible to give full practical results and demonstrations at this meeting.

To begin with, the first introduction of the cotton plant culture or use is unknown, but from reliable authority, eight hundred years B. C. can be placed as a beginning to the manufacture as a textile.

In ancient times cotton was referred to and spoken of as a wool bearing tree. Many references are made to its soft and downy nature, and it seems that instead of using skins, linen and wool for clothing in the more southern latitudes, as soon as the art of weaving was mastered and generally known, cotton goods fast superseded that of other materials. When Columbus discovered America in 1492 he found cotton growing in the West Indies and in the conquest in Mexico Cortez in 1519 made thick batting for his soldiers to wear to protect them from the arrows of the Mexican army.

It is said that such men as Arkright, Crompton, Watt and others, seeing the needs and necessity of improved machinery, invented the proper machines in principle for the manufacture of cotton goods.

It is a singular fact that the United States was the last to enter upon the production and manufacture of cotton goods, and to-day she leads the world—from 1609, when cotton was first produced in Jamestown, 209 years ago, a result hardly credible.

In 1722 we have our first roller gin invented by Mr. Kreba, possibly the first used in this country. The climatic conditions were so well adapted for the culture of cotton that cottonseed planted in Georgia was sent there by Philip Nutter, of Chelsea, England. Many varieties of seed were tried in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, both of the domestic and foreign kind. The principal drawback to large acreage and production was to handle large crops; machines were in nowise perfect, nor did they have the push and energy of to-day. The gin and the loom, then in its crude form, had to be perfected in speed and finish of the goods. We can imagine the state of affairs when in a week's time four pounds of lint cotton was considered a week's work, or two hundred and fifty pounds a year. We have records that in 1742 to 1780 types of various gins were used, and from all data that we can collect no doubt they were very expensive affairs, as the manufacture of such machines for ginning cotton was not encouraged. In 1793 we find that Eli Whitney applied for a patent of the first successful gin. For some time his claims were contested, but he finally secured his patent rights. In 1795 Eli Whitney's first cotton gin to be operated by power was at Monticello, S. C., by James Kincaid.

There are three distinct species of cotton seed:

*Gossypium album*, with white cotton and white seed.

*Gossypium nigrum*, with white cotton and black seed.

*Gossypium egypticum*, with yellow cotton.

There are over twenty varieties of cottonseed, and the most important that we have to deal with is the *Gossypium Herbaceum*.

\*Paper read at the Cotton Oil Mill Superintendents' Convention in Waco, Tex., June 13-15, by R. H. Schumacher, of Navasota, Tex.



The maturity of the cotton crop owing to the season from seeding to flowering, 80 to 90 days; from flowering to maturity, 80 days, making the time from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months.

There is an idea among some that cotton is an air plant, and can stand a constant drought without any apparent injury. This is a mistaken idea, and from the best authority gives us as a result that the growth is stunted and the bolls that are already formed will ripen prematurely. Under these conditions we have three grades of seed to contend with, unripe, half ripe and ripe. It is here that I wish to call the attention of the farmers in this one particular respect, in the care and gathering of their crops. In former years before the rush and recklessness that is practiced to-day, cotton as a general rule was allowed to open completely and ripen in the sun. This is absolutely necessary to finish the growth of the lint and the seed. To-day go in a ginny or cotton storage house and examine the cotton. I dare say that it will be impossible for you to find 10 per cent. of fully matured cotton. The gain in a sense (supposed) to the farmer is twofold—the cotton picker on one side and the farmer on the other. The cotton picker forcing the half matured bolls open the cotton green and wet will weigh more. Same with the farmer when the cotton is ginned and baled. If this same cotton was allowed to fully mature in the field, properly cared for after being picked, he could realize from 30 to 40 per cent. more for the same cotton. The theory "Your loss will be somebody's gain or your gain will be somebody's loss" is the question with the farmer. On the other hand I am a spinner—a manufacturer of cotton goods. Here is a bale of cotton for sale; I examine the sample and find the fibers are short and not matured; cotton has a musty smell and still contains a large percentage of astringent juices. The strength and fineness of the fiber is missing, and the loss is greater in the weaving. These conditions encourage investigations, and what is the result? The spinner is bound to regulate the price of the staple that he can pay for it and make a profit. How much are you getting for your cotton? You say we used to get 10 cents several years ago, and get 4 or 5 cents now. Whose fault is it? Suppose a merchant would open a store on an open square and leave his goods to be subjected to the action of the weather. Another merchant across the street has his goods protected by a building and properly cared for. Are you going to pay the merchant who does not take proper care of his goods as much as the one who does? Certainly not.

In the buying of cotton, all is put on a general average and all goes in at the same price. Study this question, discuss it with your brother farmer, and treat grand old "King Cotton" as king, and not as a mere by-word. What is true about cotton is true about seed, because you cannot gather ripe seed from unripe cotton. We find that from 20 to 25 per cent. of seed constitute the weight of the plant. Of this the seed yield:

Of meal, 34.22 per cent.; of oil, 20 per cent.; of hulls, 35.78 per cent.; of lint, 10 per cent.; or one hundred pounds of seed on a general average will give hulls and lint 46 to 49 pounds; cake, 38 to 37 pounds; oil, 16 to 14 pounds. The analysis of cotton seed contain: Water, 9.3 per cent.; C. S. oil, 16.46 per cent.; albumoids and ammonia making compounds, 42.1 per cent.; gum sugar and soluble starch, 2.2 per cent.; cellulose starch and resin, 14.6 per cent.; lignin, 8.2 per cent.; mineral constituents, 7.2 per cent.

(Concluded next week.)

The employees of Procter & Gamble soap works at Ivorydale, O., have each received an 8 per cent. dividend of their annual salary.

#### COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Rodney (La.) Oil & Gin Co. have closed a contract for the building of a 40-ton mill. Work is to begin immediately. The company includes some of the staunchest business men and planters in that section.

The Texas correspondent of The National Provisioner lately visited the Brenham (Tex.) Compress, Oil and Manufacturing Company. The usual annual repairs are under way. The company has had a good season and made a successful and profitable run.

A joint stock company has been organized at Midlothian, Texas, to build a cotton oil mill at that place. The capital is \$50,000. The whole of the capital is owned locally. The names have not transpired, but the Clerk of the County Court has information of the matter.

The charter of the Greenville Cotton Oil Mill and Ginning Co., of Greenville, Miss., has been granted. The capital is \$50,000, to be increased to \$250,000. The incorporators are J. D. Smythe, Frank Wolfender, F. E. Smythe, W. F. Randolph. The mill will be located at Greenville.

The Austin (Tex.) Oil Manufacturing Company's mill, of which Mr. D. H. Caswell is the genial president and manager, is one of the most up-to-date mills in the South. Mr. P. J. Lawless, the secretary and treasurer, is the part owner of the plant with Mr. Caswell. The mill is 80-tons capacity.

A visit by the National Provisioner's correspondent to the Empire Mill Company's plant at Temple, Tex., found that mill under full headway in the usual annual repairs. Mr. Meisner, the manager, was absent on a visit to friends and relatives in Mississippi, and the work of repairs was under the charge of Mr. Pat Bracken, superintendent, and one of the most well-informed men in the oil mill business—so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned—in the South. He has worked around oil mills for several years and has held the position of superintendent at different mills for several years. He reports the past season to have been a good one, profitable, and with no interruptions from breakdowns, etc., and says that by the time the coming season is here he will have the entire mechanical department of the mill in first-class condition to go ahead without loss of time.

At the late meeting of the Texas Railroad Commission, held at Austin, to consider "Emergency Rates on Cotton Oil Machinery in Carloads," Circular No. 850 was issued as follows: "In view of the reduced rates recently put in force on shipments of cotton oil mill machinery, in carloads to points in Texas from points in other States, the Railroad Commission of Texas, acting under the authority conferred upon it by the laws of Texas, hereby orders and directs that the following rates be adopted for the transportation by railroads between points in Texas, of shipments of cotton oil mill machinery, in carloads. To points in common point territory, from Houston  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and from Galveston  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 100 pounds, except in cases where current class rates are lower. The rate of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents shall apply as maximum between the points to which it applies from Houston. Rates from or to points in differential territory shall be made by employing current class A differential rates as prescribed in general tariff of class rates No. 2, under the rules governing same, in connection with the rates as above established. This order shall take effect on June 5, 1899, and remain in force until changed or canceled by this commission."

#### Mr. Ebeling Resigns.

A. W. Ebeling, for many years connected with the Otto Gas Engine Works, has resigned his position as secretary of the above company. He proposes to take a vacation this summer before assuming fresh business responsibilities.

#### A NOTABLE NEW YORK WEDDING.

A notable and pretty wedding took place at 54 West Eighty-eighth street, New York city, at 6 p. m. Wednesday, when one of the prettiest and most charming young ladies became the bride of a scholarly gentleman from Buffalo, N. Y. At the home of Mr. Isaac Blumenthal, the president of the United Dressed Beef Company, his beautiful daughter, Ray, became the bride of Louis Greenberg, of Buffalo. Miss Ray Blumenthal was one of the most gifted and admired ladies of New York society. In winning her Mr. Greenberg has taken from a large circle one of its choicest flowers. The event was a home wedding, to which only the immediate relatives of the twain were invited. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Benjamin. Her charming sister, Miss Blanche Blumenthal, was the bride's maid of honor.

The marriage ceremony was performed in the library of Mr. Blumenthal's handsome home, and the wedding breakfast was served amid an elysium of flowers in the spacious dining room. The rich and happy scene, viewed through the parlor, music room, dining room and library, which were thrown into one space by rolling back the large folding doors, was picturesque and elegant; the whole surroundings savoring of the happy event being celebrated and chastened therein. Flowers and other tokens of tender love and fond remembrance brightened and enlivened the occasion. Mr. Blumenthal loses from his home a sweet spirit, but in her goes a beautiful wife to gladden another and lovely home in the northern city where the couple will live.

Mr. Louis Greenberg is a civil engineer and architect by profession, and a Canadian by birth and education. He graduated with the highest honors from McGill University at Montreal, Canada. He not only won the first honor of graduating class, but he also has two or three degrees for conspicuous ability. Some time ago Mr. Greenberg came to Buffalo where he located to pursue his profession. In time he met the devoted woman who is now his wife. The new home will be a welcomed one in Buffalo society.

The young couple left Wednesday night for Atlantic City. Thence they will return northward and make an extended trip through the lake regions and Canada before settling down to housekeeping in the early fall. The National Provisioner congratulates the bride and groom and wishes them every blessing and happiness.

#### Mr. Cudahy Honored.

A testimonial banquet was given by the Sheridan Club, on the evening of June 8, at Chicago, to Mr. Michael Cudahy. The clubmen met to honor the great packer for his services for nine years as their president, from which office he recently retired. "Our Retiring President" was the sentiment to which two members, Thomas F. Keeley and Edward C. Baggott, responded with words of praise for Mr. Cudahy. Mr. Keeley referred to Mr. Cudahy's long service in the club. Through him the nucleus was formed, and he had built it up from its foundation. He alluded to the vast business interests of Mr. Cudahy, and said he had made a sacrifice few others will make. He spoke of the good influence which Mr. Cudahy, as president, had on the members and on the outside world. He said Mr. Cudahy's every effort should be copied in the future.

#### Fire in a Packinghouse.

The packinghouse of Bernard Wolf, Forty-first street and Union avenue, Chicago, was damaged by fire last Sunday morning to the extent of \$3,500. The fire originated in the engine room, and was confined to that portion of the plant. The plant was fully insured.

# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Trading has continued quiet during the past week. Were it not that accumulations, especially of branded stock, are particularly light, the situation would be radically changed in favor of the packer. Natives are in much larger supply. Taken as a whole conditions are rather promising and the prospect of early and active trading is good.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have sold in a very limited way at 11½@12¼c. They are in fairly generous supply.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in a moderate way at 11¼c. This price is generally considered prohibitive by tanners.

COLORADO STEERS have moved to the number of 4,000 at 11c. There are indications of an easing off in this price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are an unimportant factor at 12¼c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have sold as high as 11c, but might be sold for ¼c off.

BRANDED COWS have sold at 10¼c and quotable at that price and 11c.

NATIVE BULLS have sold in a moderate way at 9¼c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Despite the fact that there has been sufficient stock moved to prevent any appreciable accumulation values are in easier tendency. Small sales to Boston tanners have been effected. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are worth 9¼c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are nominally worth 9¼@10c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS in ordinary variety are worth 9¼c flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are well cleaned up at 9¼c.

NATIVE BULLS have had a fairly free sale at 8½c flat.

CALFSKINS.—An ordinary country skin is rather an indifferent factor at 12c.

KIPS are not in active request. They are worth 10c.

DEACONS, 58@72½c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSEHIDES.—Regular run firmly sustained at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—Business is fair. We quote:

FRESH PACKER PELTS, 75c@\$1.15.

FRESH COUNTRY PELTS, 55@80c.

**RICHARD MCCARTNEY,**

Broker, Packer Hides,  
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed  
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

## Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.  
Samples and estimates furnished.

**CHARLES RIBBANS,**

231 Piano Street, NEWARK, N. J.

FRESH PACKER SHEARLINGS, 35@37½c.

FRESH COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25@30c.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 40@45c.

FRESH COUNTRY LAMBS, 30@35c.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—The past week closed with very few sales to record, not more than 2,000 for the entire city. This week opens with a weaker feeling all around on hides. Not only has the top of the market been reached, but it is utterly impossible at present writing to get within ½c a pound of former high quotations. No matter how bold a front some of the pacers are putting on the market, the market does not look in a strong position. Some of the tanners are evidently determined to go very slow, and quite a number of them are taking advantage to commence their "repairs" a little earlier this season than heretofore, so that it would look from present standpoint as if a dull six weeks at least had to be faced. To be sure there may be more spirit when the July early hides are offered for sale, but it would look at present as if June hides would have to go ¼c to ½c lower than even present asking prices before the tanners are seemingly interested. The holders of May hides to be sure are yet somewhat confident, but for the present they will have to bank on their confidence and keep a very stiff upper lip with large hopes for the future. Holders of June hides may hold for a week or two at their present asking prices, but there is not the shadow of a doubt if the tanners keep out of the market for the next three weeks that the weaker brothers will develop in a most remarkable manner—and lower prices will be accepted all along the line. To be sure the higher rate of wages going into effect in many of the industries may develop a strength that does not now appear, giving tanners more heart to purchase at present asking prices. Any person that has carefully watched the hide market for the last ten years knows that it is about as coy and changeable as a woman's fancy and changes just as quickly, so that it would be useless and rash to make any prophecy as to what the near future will be. In the meantime with the present high prices on hides the salesman who will accept the situation and deliver their hides promptly, will, in the matter of shrinkage, make just as much money as their more obstinate brothers who will hold their hides longer for higher prices. Sheepskins continue about the same as heretofore. While the packers ask the 40c, they are quite willing to sell at 37½c, and lately some sales have been made at a basis of 32½@35c. Some sales have been effected to-day that pretty well cleaned up the market. It is understood that the price was not over 35c.

### BOSTON.

Tanners are buying prime Western buffs at 9¼c with the most pronounced reluctance. New Englanders are sold to receipt at 9¼c.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts are light. SHEEPSKINS have advanced.

### PHILADELPHIA.

There is little doing and no change in prices. CITY STEERS, 10@10¼c. COUNTRY STEERS, 9¼@10c. COUNTRY BULLS, 8¼@9c. CALFSKINS are in good request. SHEEPSKINS fairly active. CITY COWS, 9¼@9¾c. COUNTRY COWS, 9¼@9¾c.

### NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES.**—The market is well cleaned up and prices are generally firmly sustained.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 11@11¼c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10¼@11c.

CITY COWS, 10@10¼c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9¼@9¾c.

CALFSKINS (see page 36).

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market is quiet. Tanners hold off mainly on account of the disparity in hide and leather values. Natives are in appreciable accumulation and while there is some branded stock on hand, there is not sufficient to cause the holders any anxiety. It looks now as though there might be some good-sized jags of stocks moved within the next few weeks. The country market is in easier tendency and the demand has materially lessened. There are, however, no accumulations and some small sales have been made to Boston tanners. The latter are paying 9¼c for No. 1 Western buffs, though they are groaning in spirit under the price. They are naturally buying only in accordance with their most stringent necessities. New Englanders are scarce and selling up to receipt at 9¼c. The Philadelphia market is in a rather chaotic condition. Prices are as yet unchanged and there are but few orders in sight. New York is quiet, though prices are firmly sustained.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12¼c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c; Colorado steers, 11c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12¼c; No. 1 native cows, 11c; under 55 lbs., 11¼c; branded cows, 10¼@11c; native bulls, 9¼c.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9¼c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9¼@10c; branded steers and cows, 9¼c flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9¼c; native bulls, 8½c flat; calfskins, 12c; kips, 10c; deacons, 58@72½c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, 75c@\$1.15; country pelts, 55@80c; packer shearlings, 35@37½c; country shearlings, 25@30c; packer lambs, 40@45c; country lambs, 30@35c.

### BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9¼c; New England hides, 9¼c.

### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10@10¼c; country cows, 9¼@9¾c; bulls, 8¼@9c.

### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c; butt-branded steers, 11@11¼c; side-branded steers, 10¼@11c; city cows, 10@10¼c; native bulls, 9¼@9¾c; horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

### HIDELETS.

Jacob Shoening's Sons, sheepskin tanners and wool pullers, Philadelphia, have retired from business.

The Wisconsin Leather Company, a new Chicago company, with a capital of \$28,000, has recently been organized.

Julius Hassinger, the New York hide and skin dealer, returned from Europe on the Campania a week ago yesterday.

Goatskins are extremely scarce, conditions indicating a famine and consequent high prices.

Mr. B. Wilcox, a prominent leather merchant of the swamp, was married on the 14th inst. to Miss Ida W. Dennis. They will be at home at the Strathmore after July 5.



**REFRIGERATING MACHINERY FOR RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.**

We believe that comparatively few of our readers realize the possibilities of refrigerating machines as applied to the retail butcher shop. A great many people get their only idea of refrigerating machinery from the large plants which will be found nowadays in most of our large cities, which manufacture ice for commercial purposes. Without considering the matter at all they have associated ice machinery with making ice only.

Man, with all his ingenuity, has not been able to improve on some of the methods of nature. There is certainly no other form in which cold can be transported any considerable distance except as frozen water.

This, however, does not preclude the possibility of using "cold" in a different form, provided the machinery for producing it is near at hand.

If all of the ice boxes, water tanks and storage rooms which are cooled by one of our modern ice factories were located on the same block with them, the cooling could be accomplished much more satisfactorily and economically without making a pound of ice.

Refrigeration and ice-making are two distinct functions of refrigerating machinery.

Cooling with ice is very unsatisfactory for very many purposes. This is especially true in meat markets. In order to get as much benefit as possible from the ice, it is necessary that the meat and ice should be in close proximity. The melting ice produces a damp mold germinating cold that is very harmful to meats.

The large ice boxes occupy valuable space in the market.

During the summer months a large amount of time is required to keep the ice boxes filled and the cooling rooms in condition.

A small refrigerating plant, to take care of the cooling rooms, store boxes and window display if desired, will occupy but very small space. The apparatus can be placed where most convenient and the space is least valuable.

But a small amount of power is required to operate the compressor, and after the machinery is in motion scarcely any attention is necessary.

By equipping the plant with brine storage tanks, which retain the cold and give it off as required, it is unnecessary to operate the machinery continuously. The apparatus can be arranged so that all of the requirements will meet the convenience of the operator.

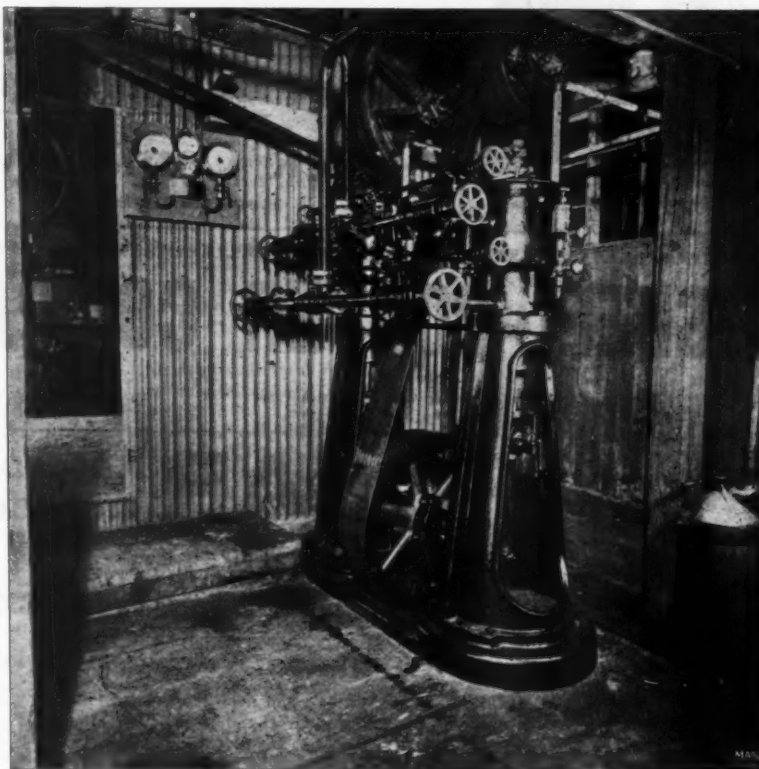
In July, 1898, we called the attention of our readers to the small refrigerating ma-

chines manufactured by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, of Chicago. This company, who have advertised with us continuously for some time past, have not allowed their attention to be withdrawn from the needs of the small user of refrigerating machinery, by the prospect of larger plants and more extensive contracts.

Their aim has been from the first to con-

In speaking of the machine, Mr. Huber says: "A boy of twelve can operate it. We use electricity as a motive power, and all the attention give it is to turn on and off the current. We are now cooling four times the space we did with ice, and run for less than half what ice cost us."

This is a sample of the unanimous testimony of all users of these machines.



CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO'S COMPRESSOR.

struct the best machine for small plants of from one to ten tons capacity, on the market.

To perfect their machine along this line has been their constant endeavor. They have been especially successful in the equipment of meat market plants.

Our illustration shows the compressor installed by them in the market of J. & G. Huber, at Lockport, N. Y.

This company has published a little booklet called "Cold Making," that tells in an attractive manner some interesting facts about old and new methods of cold making. It is handsomely illustrated. Their refrigerating catalogue gives complete technical information.

Either of the books is mailed free on application to interested parties.

# RATS

## We Clean

# RATS

Packinghouses, Warehouses, Hide Houses, Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Sausage Factories, MEAT MARKETS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, Houses and Flats of

**Rats, Mice, Roaches and All Vermin.**

**We Give GUARANTEE for 2 Years.**

BEST REFERENCES.

Send us postal card to estimate on work anywhere in the country.

**Herzog = Rabe & Co.,**

136 Liberty St., New York.





# FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.  
INCORPORATED 1889.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

S. B. ROEHMANT, President.  
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice-Pres.  
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.  
E. F. FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.  
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice  
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1896, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.

**Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.**  
**High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.**

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,**  
**ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**

## ISBELL-PORTER COMPANY, Engineers and Founders.

New York Office, 245 Broadway, New York City.

Office and Works, NEWARK, N. J.

BUILDERS OF THE **POLAR** Absorption Refrigerating  
and Ice Making Machine

For direct expansion or brine circulation.

Machines in operation in capacities up to 150 tons per day each.

**POLAR BRINE COOLERS**  
**POLAR CONDENSERS**

For  
Compression  
Plants.

Estimates, drawings and specifications furnished for complete plants or for alterations and improvements, and for the equipment of direct expansion plants with brine coolers.

### U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following decisions were given in New York by the United States Board of General Appraisers:

New York, June 9, 1899.

The merchandise in this case was returned by the local appraiser as "hides of cattle, raw," and was assessed for duty by the collector at 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 437 of the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897. It is claimed to be free of duty as raw skins, under paragraph 664 of said tariff act.

The report of the collector and of the local appraiser show that the merchandise consisted of skins and hides indiscriminately mixed together. It does not appear from the record that the importer made any attempt to separate the goods, nor was any evidence offered at the hearing before the board to show what proportion of the merchandise was free of duty.

We hold that duty was correctly assessed upon the entire importation as hides in accordance with the general rule that when an importer indiscriminately mixes dutiable and free goods in the same package the customs officer is justified in assessing duty upon the entire package at the rate to which the dutiable goods are subject.—U. S. v. Ranlett, 19 Sup. Ct., Rep. 114.

Following this decision, the protest is overruled and the collector's decision affirmed. See also in re Arbib, G. A. 4,014, and in re Vandiver, G. A. 3,818.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1899.

The chemist reports upon a sample submitted to the U. S. Laboratory at this port for examination, that the merchandise is blood albumen. It was assessed for duty at three cents per pound under paragraph 245, act of July 24, 1897, and is claimed to be dutiable as dried blood, when soluble, at one and one-half cents per pound under the same paragraph.

We find upon the report of the chemist that the merchandise is blood albumen, and the protest is overruled accordingly.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1899.

The merchandise is similar to that covered by G. A. 4,432. It was assessed for duty at 1½ cents per pound under paragraph 245, act of July 24, 1897, and it is claimed to be entitled to free admission as albumen not specially provided for under paragraph 468.

Following said decision we find that the article is blood albumen. The protest is overruled accordingly.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes

Produce Exchange memberships were sold at public sale at \$135.

Proposed for membership: Anthony J. Zoch (Hamburg American Line), by E. T. Barrows, and Geo. W. Wellman (John Morrell & Co., provisions), by Thomas Goulard.

Visitors on the Exchange: G. H. Foersterling, St. Louis; C. G. Hickox, Cleveland; E. Jones and J. E. Ross, Barbadoes; Walter Mann, Two Rivers, Wis.; F. S. Buell, Buffalo; R. L. Goemann, Lee Wanger, A. Leask, Chicago; E. E. Johnston, Buffalo; C. C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; George F. Bradstreet, Boston; Frank W. Thomas, R. M. McMullen, Chicago.

### LARD PAILS.

The statement that there are more tin lard pails shipped annually from St. Paul than from any city in the world seems to be a subject which has not impressed itself upon some lines of the provision trade. The firm of Horne & Danz Co., of St. Paul, Minn., has enjoyed a large share of this tremendous trade, which has been rapidly growing to the present proportions. This concern is one of the most progressive, carefully feeling its way along, keeping in mind that a customer well served is a friend made. To these facts and

the high standard of their goods are due the firm's success. They have always paid special attention to the wants of the provision trade.

### SPECIAL REVENUE TAXES.

Collector McClain, of Pennsylvania, has received from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington notice calling attention to the special personal taxes from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, including the following: Retail oleomargarine, \$48; wholesale oleomargarine, \$480; manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600 per annum; manufacturers of filled cheese, \$400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, \$250; retailed filled cheese, \$12.

Collector McClain's district comprises the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Bucks, Lehigh and Schuylkill. Persons or firms liable to the taxes named above are required, without further notice, to register with the Collector, and to apply at his office on the second floor of the Postoffice Building at Philadelphia, for their special tax stamps. The stamps will be transmitted by mail, unless the taxpayer directs otherwise.

### Range Cattle Law.

At the last session of the South Dakota Legislature a law was enacted and will become operative July 1 of this year making it a misdemeanor for any person or company to ship or drive out of that State any cattle bearing a brand other than that owned or controlled by the person or company making the shipment or drives, and proof that any animal was so shipped or driven shall subject the person so doing to a fine of from \$75 to \$100 for each animal so shipped, unless such shipment was made upon the written authority of the owner of said animal.

Read The National Provisioner.

# Ice and Refrigeration

—The Alton (Tex.) Packing & Refrigerating Company have filed notice of an increase of capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

—The Elgin Dairy Company, of Freeport, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by John A. Mahr, James Murray and Dennis Maher.

—The West Newbury (Mass.) Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital, by F. M. Underhill, R. S. Brown and S. O. Ordway.

—The American Ice Machine Company, of St. Louis, Mo., filed a statement of increase of capital from \$6,000 to \$15,000. It is reported that the company contemplates enlargement.

—Fred. Alschlager, the architect, is preparing plans for a seven-story cold storage warehouse, to be erected on Michigan street, Chicago, by Fred. Espert, of that city. The plant will cost \$75,000.

—Articles of incorporation were filed at Newark, N. J., by the Wilhelm Griesser Construction Company, for the building of breweries, malt houses, distilleries and refrigerating plants. The capital stock is \$100,000.

—McKeesport (Pa.) capitalists have purchased the old Duquesne heat, light and power plant in Duquesne, and, it is said, will transform the building into an artificial ice plant. The work of remodeling will be commenced at once.

—The Elders Ridge Creamery Company, of Elder's Ridge, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$3,300 to do a creamery business. The incorporators are: S. R. Hine, R. Y. Elders, J. F. Hood, T. B. Elders, and J. H. Henderson, all of Elders' Ridge.

—The Clinton Ice and Cold Storage Company's plant has been almost entirely destroyed by fire at Clinton, Mo. The engines and the refrigerating machinery of the plant are an entire loss. Total loss, \$65,000. The plant is the property of Eugene Elsner, of Clinton.

—Col. D. L. Brainerd, chief commissary of the army in the Philippines, in his report concerning the supplies to the troops, says in part that the fresh beef at Cavite is drawn direct from the cold storage vessel, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Indiana is stationed at Iloilo as a cold storage plant.

—The Philadelphia Cold Air Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The company will do an ice and cold

storage business in Philadelphia, Pa. The incorporators are: W. T. Robinson, Villa Nova; W. R. Brice, B. L. Kimball, G. L. Dych, Philadelphia, and W. F. Drennen, Rosemont.

—In all probability Pittsburg will have another ice manufacturing establishment within a short time. Application will likely be made to Gov. W. A. Stone in the near future for a charter by a company composed of W. R. Kuhn, J. M. Lockhart, James H. Lockhart, S. A. Rankin and C. W. Hubbard. The concern is to be styled the Pittsburg Ice Company, and is to have a capital of \$100,000.

—The stockholders of the St. Louis (Mo.) Automatic Refrigerating Co. have voted to go out of business and surrender the charter of the company to the State. The business and property of the company has been transferred to the St. Louis Refrigerator and Cold Storage Co., which has been organized, with S. M. McPheeters as president; A. P. Coombe, secretary and treasurer, and W. G. Simmons, manager. James Campbell, George J. Kobusch and a number of other St. Louis capitalists are stockholders. The new company has acquired the refrigerating plant and other cold storage interests of Joseph Baker, and will erect a plant in North St. Louis, probably on the site of the old Belcher sugar refinery.

## Feeding the Troops.

The War Department at Washington has made public reports of officers of the Subsistence Department, regarding the extent and kind of food furnished to the army in the Philippines. The report sets forth that the Subsistence Department was prompt and efficient in meeting the demands for rations, even under the most trying conditions, when the troops were in the trenches or on the firing line. "The most notable features of the supply are the deliveries of fresh beef and vegetables, refrigerated beef from Australia and the United States, which would be called excellent in any United States market, is delivered on the line, frozen, before 6 a. m., and officers and men say that it is perfectly good on the day following their receipt of it, although generally used as soon as received.

Some correspondence has passed between Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department and Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department regarding the supply of fresh beef and mutton to the army in the Philippines, with the result that existing ar-

rangements will be continued for some time, or until the quartermaster's department can complete its refrigerating plant at Manila. The army now secures its meat supplies from the navy supply ships, which run between Manila and Australia.

The Navy Department thinks it advantageous to buy in Australia, both in matter of transportation, and because the refrigerating ships are available.

## Merchant & Co., Inc.

"Not Equally as Good, But Positively Better," is the title of a pamphlet issued by Merchant & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, setting forth the merits of their roofing materials.

The value of a roofing plate lies in the length of time it will last. The length of time a plate will last depends entirely upon the method by which it is coated, and upon the evenness and uniform thickness of its coating.

The method of Merchant & Co. coats plates in a very superior way, by the use of palm oil only as a flux, and with the coating evenly and exactly distributed over both sides of the entire sheet.

The fact that on September 23, 1895, the United States Government awarded the contract with rigid specifications for roofing tin to be placed on the new Government printing offices to Merchant & Co. is a strong recognition of this concern and its product.

This little pamphlet will be of considerable interest to packinghouses, oil mills, fertilizer works, soap works, glue manufacturers, etc. Merchant & Co. will send a copy of it to those requesting it.

## A Larger Market.

American producers are already finding larger markets in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. The figures of the recently issued Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the exports of the fiscal year ending with the present month were larger to Hawaii and the Philippines than ever before, and larger to Cuba and Porto Rico than in any previous year, except those in which the reciprocity features of the McKinley law were in operation. In the ten months ending April 30, 1899, the values of exports in part from the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico were: Beef, canned and salted, \$38,167; bacon, \$467,928; hams, \$427,034; lard, \$1,111,733; butter, \$90,057, and cheese, \$69,015.

The move to erect a cotton oil mill at Monroe, N. C., has taken definite shape. The mill is now a business certainty. The Mayor of the city is interested in the move. There is likely also to be a cottonseed mill built at Waxhaw, N. C., by next summer.

## REASONS WHY

# P & B INSULATING PAPERS

They are the most durable in the market.  
They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.  
They contain no tar and have no odor.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, are more extensively used than any other papers made, entirely on account of their merit.

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The P & B PAPERS and the P & B PAINTS are entirely acid and alkali proof. They are also unaffected by extremes in temperature.

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### MANUFACTURERS OF

Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Paint,  
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Winding & Gezelschap, 609 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.  
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## Cold Storage and Freezing

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Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT.

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MANUFACTURER OF

## CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated

For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.

REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing  
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized  
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and  
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality  
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and  
Cold Storage Co.

### CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.

81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE  
AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY. . . .

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most economical method of running a Re-  
frigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of  
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plants in prospect or in process of erection.

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THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An  
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture  
and install the

*Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.*

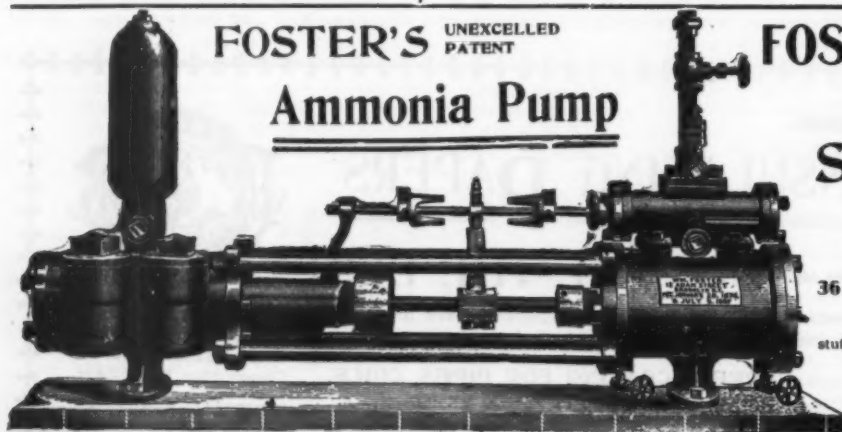
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can operate them.

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### FOSTER PUMP WORKS

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Manufacturers of Patent Improved

## STEAM PUMPS

FOSTER'S ROTARY PUMPS,

Beer and Mash, Boiler Feed, Tank, Air, Deep  
Well and Artesian Well Pumps.

36 and 38 Bridge St.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The advantages of this Pump are, its extra long double  
stuffing-box, which is so arranged that any leakage from first  
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has extra hard steel Piston Rod, which is made in two  
sections, so as to be easily replaced when ammonia part  
of piston rod is worn out, and without necessitating the  
removal of the steam portion of rod.

**WANT- AND FOR SALE ADS. can be found on PAGE 42.**



# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The shippers have been successful in getting the market all right (for them) again this week. They did not bring the position quite so low as before when they held off, but came with  $\frac{1}{8}$  of it, while it was not supposed that they would, in consideration of the late advance in the English market, be able to obtain supplies quite as low as formerly. It will be recollected that shippers started in buying city in hhd. at 4 1-16c, before the recent bulge to 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. From 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ c the market dropped last week to 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and it held to 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c on Monday of this week, when 75 hhd. were taken for export at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. On Tuesday the feebleness continued and 1-16c decline was accepted, with 50 hhd. then sold for export at 4 5-16c. On Wednesday the shippers declined to pay over 4 3-16c, which was another break of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. There was a little hesitancy in accepting this price at first, but before the close of the day there was more to be had at it than the shippers wanted, who bought 200 hhd. at 4 3-16c. There were additional offerings then of 200 hhd. at 4 3-16c, and altogether there were about 400 hhd. then left unsold. The market, therefore, could be called rather easy at 4 3-16c, with a possibility of the necessity of accepting a small further decline in order to clean up the accumulations, although it may be that the concession may attract other export inquiry to-morrow, whereby the situation may remain steady. It would seem as though with the recent advance in England that a 4 3-16c price in city in hhd. would be about right as an inside rate and as compared with the 4 1-16c rate which was inside before the late advance, as meanwhile there had been about that much improvement abroad. But London for the day comes "unchanged," while it will be recollected that last week's sale was also of the same order, and an unchanged market in London has not been an exhilarating feature to say the least in the run of reports thence since the export business has been relied upon as the factor of the market. The public sale there for the day showed 1,250 casks offered, while only one-quarter of it was reported sold. The situation looks as though it must depend for some

time upon export interest. The home trade wants, never very brisk in the summer time, promise additional dullness this year, from the fact that there are enlarged soap-making interests this year all over the country, and by that much trading is naturally reduced at this home point. The South keeps up its soap making, as it had provided itself ahead with cotton oil, and in some degree that source of consumption is modified as regards furnishing buying orders for the manufactured goods upon Northern markets. Then again an increased and increasing order of business is done direct with the West on the much more extensive manufacture there of desirable cotton oil soaps, with the marked enterprise shown by their makers in calling attention to them. Therefore, there is no especial briskness to the demands for tallow from home trade sources, although a comfortable amount of business in it is going along steadily, but which country-made stock goes a long ways to satisfying. The melters in the country have not been anxious over marketing their tallow on the recent exhibition of the market, and they will probably be less inclined to do so, now that prices have settled further. There have been sales of country-made this week of 175,000 pounds at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, as to quality. A feature this week at the West has been the taking of equal to about 500 tcs. lard by the soap trade, by reason of the easy prices for the latter.

The Western markets have all been easier this week for tallow, while at the decline the soap trade has been a little freer buyer, with 1,000 tcs. prime packers taken in Chicago at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

At Chicago prime packers quoted at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 2 do. at 3  $\frac{1}{4}$ @4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 city renderers, at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ @4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c; prime country, at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ @4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 2 do. at 3  $\frac{1}{4}$ @3  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sales there of 85,000 lbs. prime packers, loose, at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Thursday there was another sale in New York of 50 hhd. city for export at 4 3-16c. There were offers to sell 300 hhd. more at that price. A lot of 25 hhd. has already gone on the contract deliveries for the week to the home trade at 4 3-16c, and about 200 hhd. more will go in before the close of the day at that unless a sale occurs before night at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and which is not improbable, since it is believed that a buying order at 4  $\frac{1}{4}$ c might be satisfied. No decided bids have appeared as yet for the day. (Friday's market will be found on page 42.)

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—There is enough business right along to keep the market firm. The closing out in the previous week of fair quantities for export, as then noted, showed that however moderate the home trade might buy that the price was now where foreign markets could consider it, and that at any time further relief might be found in moving out any surplus to the other side. But the accumulations here are not at present by any means excessive, while there are steady wants through the conservative buying for some time by the lard refiners. Sales this week have been 75,000 pounds city at 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is a better consumption of the product, but the refiners get about enough of it from their own outturns, and they figure on the outside for only occasional small lots. There is some export move-

## WELCH & WELCH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soapmakers and other manufacturers.

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## GLYCERINE AND SALT

FROM WASTE SOAP LYES

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NEW PROCESS DISTILLATION OF WASTE SOAP LYE AND CANDLE CRUDE GLYCERINES.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye and Patented Filter Driers for Lime Mud Residues.

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of both PROFIT and SATISFACTION will result if you use

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BRAND OF...

## GREEN OLIVE OIL FOOTS.

ALWAYS UNIFORM.  
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Do Not Accept Any Substitute.

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,

...IMPORTERS...

383 West Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

ment in city made, the price of which is made to conform to the cost of lard. Nominal prices for western are about 6@6½c, but sales only can determine its value.

**GREASE.**—Some grades are fairly plenty, while others are holding at more than their usual difference in prices by reason of a moderate supply. The exporters are taking a few lots, while there is more of a demand for special grades from the city pressers. The recent easing up of the tallow market has had little effect upon the prices of grease because they did not advance when tallow was on the upward move. "A" white quoted at 3½@4c, "B" white at 3¼@3½c, yellow at 3¼@3½c, bone and house at 3¼@3½c.

**GREASE-STEARINE.**—There is sufficient export movement to keep the market to a fairly steady basis, particularly as there has not been made recently any marked accumulations of desirable grades. White quoted nominally at 4½c, and yellow at 4¼@4½c.

**LARD OIL.**—Considering the period of the year a very fair business has been done with the large manufacturing interests, while the general jobbing trading has been improving and there has been some export movement. The desire to buy has been encouraged by the recent firmer lard market, while the larger consumers could comfortably make freer accumulations since they had been buying for some little time in a conservative way. The market ranges from 41 to 43c.

Later.—Some sales have been made this week at 40c, and the market closed at from 40c to 43c, as to quantities.

**CORN OIL.**—There has been more animation to trading and the makers are enabled to keep closely sold up, while considerable business has been done as well in future deliveries. A very strong feeling prevails over prices. The quotations for large and small lots are \$3.00 to \$4.00.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

\* The butchers of Minneapolis, Minn., are arranging for a large-sized picnic to be held at Spring Park on June 21.

Read The National Provisioner.

**W. J. GIBSON & CO.,**

General Commission  
and  
Export Dealers,

225 Rialto Building,

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,  
Stearines, Provisions,  
Fertilizing Materials,  
Beef and Pork Products  
of all Kinds.

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Established 1840.) Water and Market Sts.,  
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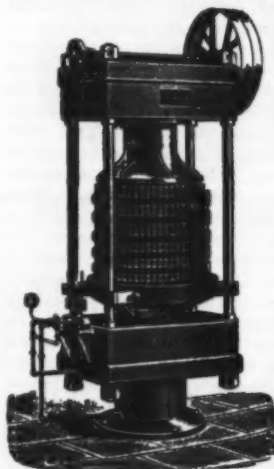
Dealer and Commission Merchant,  
PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

#### Our Trade with France.

From extracts of the Year Book for 1899, published by the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, it is shown that during the first four months of 1899 the American exports into France of meats, fresh, salted or otherwise prepared, and canned, was valued at 4,306,000 francs, being an increase of 2,653,000 francs over the same period of 1898.

At this season of the year baymen in the vicinity of Eastport, L. I., N. Y., visit the waters of the great South Bay for the purpose of gathering horse-foot crabs, which are sold to the farmers for fertilizer. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a man to seize the awkward and slow crabs at night, many times catching a boat load, for which is received \$3 and \$4.

Read The National Provisioner.



## HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.  
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when  
putting in scrap.  
Full pressure at any point.  
No blocking required.

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No Discoloring of Labels.  
No Rust Spots on Tin.  
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The  
World's  
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Lard

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Just What the Name Implies.

PUT UP IN ALL SIZES OF TINS AND WOODEN PACKAGES.

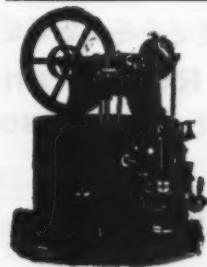
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Soap Powder, Toilet,  
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**SOAP MACHINERY.**

If you have trouble to compete,  
let us show you how we can help you.

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**PL**

**DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.**

The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.

Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.

NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.

An interesting and instructive Pamphlet

will be sent Free of Charge.

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.**



# New York Markets.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	7/6	8/9	12
Bacon.....	10/	15/	14
Lard, tce.....	10/	15/	14
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M.
Butter.....	25/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	10/	15/9	14
Beef, per tc.....	3/	3/	14
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/8	14

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/6. Cork for orders, 3/ July.

## LIVE CATTLE.

### Weekly receipts:

	Beoves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,711	9	2,479	24,888	7,798
Sixtieth St.....	3,472	103	7,923	2,049	39
Fortieth St.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,925
Hoboken.....	2,328	39	40	1,981	.....
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	1,952	.....	.....	.....	3,468
Scattering.....	260	.....	121	1,324	.....
Totals.....	9,713	151	10,562	30,107	26,229
Totals last week.....	10,907	284	13,928	34,683	31,846

### Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....	.....	.....	3,600
Nelson Morris.....	.....	.....	2,480
Armour & Co.....	.....	.....	1,765
Swift and Company.....	.....	.....	2,349
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger.....	250	.....	1,908
J. Shamburg & Son.....	250	1,245	.....
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	338	.....	.....
W. A. Sherman.....	200	.....	.....
A. E. Outerbridge.....	65	75	.....
G. F. Lough & Co.....	26	40	.....
L. S. Dillenback.....	.....	30	.....
Total shipments.....	1,129	1,390	12,102
Total shipments last week.....	1,941	1,298	14,366
Boston exports this week.....	3,164	2,148	13,955
Baltimore.....	987	.....	1,437
Newport News.....	360	.....	.....
Montreal.....	3,495	1,093	.....
To London.....	2,705	183	1,629
To Liverpool.....	4,549	3,393	23,987
To Glasgow.....	598	771	.....
To Bristol.....	367	189	.....
To Southampton.....	300	.....	1,908
To Hull.....	585	.....	.....
To Manchester.....	585	.....	.....
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	91	145	.....
Totals to all ports.....	9,095	4,631	27,554
Total to all ports last week.....	8,579	4,590	27,304

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES New York.

Good to prime native steers.....	5 15 a 5 50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 70 a 5 10
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 65
Stags and Oxen.....	2 25 a 4 70
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 a 4 08
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 80 a 5 08

## LIVE CALVES.

Prices on calves ruled a little easier this week. Receipts fair and demand good. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.....	a 7
" " common to good, per lb.....	a 6 1/2

## LIVE HOGS.

The demand was very slow this week, and prices were a shade easier. Receipts fair. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.), extreme.....	a 4 15
Hogs, heavy.....	a 4 15
Hogs, light to medium.....	a 4 13
Pigs.....	a 4 20
Roughs.....	a 3 20

## CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hog market active, steady at yesterday's closing. Light hogs, \$3.70@3.92½; mixed packers, \$3.70@3.90; heavy shipping grades, \$3.55@3.90; rough packing grade, \$3.55@3.70. Hogs closed weak. Packers bought 25,500; shippers, 4,500; left over, 4,000.

## CINCINNATI.

Hog market quiet; range, \$3.20@3.80.

## EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs, 17 cars on sale; steady to strong. Pigs, Yorkers, mixed mediums and heavy,

\$3.90@3.95; roughs, \$3.35@3.45. Closed strong to 2½¢ higher; about one car pigs and light Yorkers unsold, holding \$3.95; pigs, Yorkers, mixed mediums and heavy, \$3.92½.

## EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; all grades, \$3.90@3.95.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.70@3.80.

## PEORIA.

Hog market slow, 2½¢ lower. Light, \$3.65@3.80; mixed, \$3.60@3.77½; heavy, \$3.65@3.80; rough, \$3.20@3.50.

## ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady. Yorkers, \$3.70@3.80; packers, \$3.70@3.85; butchers, \$3.80@3.90.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was fair for lambs this week and prices ruled steady with fair receipts. Sheep easier. We quote:

Spring Lambs.....	7 1/2 a 8
Live winter lambs, clipped.....	5 00 a 6 15
Live sheep.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
" common to medium.....	4 a 4 1/2

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls are meeting a very good demand and market continues steady. Choice large spring chickens scarce and firm. Roosters steady. Turkeys plenty, dull and weak. Ducks and geese fair buyers. We quote:

Spring Chickens, large, per lb.....	22 1/2 a 24 1/2
" medium, ".....	16 1/2 a 20 1/2
" small, per lb.....	13 1/2 a 15 1/2
Fowls.....	11 1/2 a 11 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Turkeys, mixed, per lb.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	60 a 85
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 35
Pigeons, per pair.....	25 a 35

## DRESSED BEEF.

The demand for beef was slow during the week, with prices ruling a shade higher. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
" light.....	8 a 8
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
" light.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Choice Cows.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Cows.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 1/2 a 6
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	6 a 6 1/2

## DRESSED CALVES.

With a fair demand for vealers prices remain unchanged this week. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	a 11
" " common to good.....	9 a 10
" Country dressed, prime.....	a 9
" " fair to good.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " common to fair.....	6 a 7

## DRESSED HOGS.

The mand for hogs was slow this week, and prices ruled about steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	a 5
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	a 5
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 5 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	a 5 1/2
Pigs.....	a 5 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was fairly good during the week, and prices ruled steady on lambs and a little easier on sheep. We quote:

Spring lambs.....	12 1/2 a 15
Good to choice lambs.....	12 a 13
Common to medium lambs.....	10 a 11
Good to prime sheep.....	8 a 8
Common to medium.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,053 pkgs; previous six days, 3,752 pkgs. While receipts are not large still they are in excess of the demand,

and a large accumulation of limited stock unsold from previous arrivals. Western broilers rather more plenty and feeling weaker. Near-by broilers about steady. Old roosters plenty and dull. Spring ducks very slow and lower. Squabs dull. We quote.

Turkeys, average grades, per lb.....	a 10 1/2
Broilers, Phila., per lb.....	3d a 4 1/2
" L. I., scalded.....	29 a 31
" Western, dry-picked.....	16 a 29
" " scalded.....	23 a 27
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	a 11 1/2
" Western, dry-picked, prime.....	a 11
" " scalded, prime.....	10 1/2 a 11
" Western, heavy.....	a 10 1/2
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	6 1/2 a 7
Ducks, L. I., Spring.....	a 16 1/2
" Eastern, Spring.....	14 1/2 a 17
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	2 25 a 2 50
" small and dark, per doz.....	1 50 a 1 75

## PROVISIONS.

There was a fairly good demand for provisions this week at steady prices. Pork loins stronger. We quote:

### (JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 ".....	9 a 9 1/2
" " heavy.....	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	8 1/2 a 9
" (rib in).....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	a 14
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	a 10
" shoulders.....	8 1/2 a 8
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 a 7 1/2
" heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7 a 7 1/2
" Western.....	6 a 6 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	5 40 a 5 45
" " South America.....	5 35 a 5 40
" Brazil (kago).....	6 90 a 7 00
Compounds—Domestic.....	a 4 1/2
" Export.....	a 4 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	5 30 a 5 35
" City lards.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
" lard stearine.....	a 6 1/2
" oleo.....	a 6 1/2

## FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	4 a 5
" heads on.....	2 a 3
Halibut, White.....	a 12
" Grey.....	5 a 7
" Frozen.....	.....
Striped bass.....	12 1/2 a 15
Mixed fish, frozen.....	.....
Eels, skinned.....	4 a 5
" skin on.....	.....
White perch.....	.....
Flounders.....	.....
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	14 a 15
" " green.....	14 a 15
" Eastern.....	14 a 15
Smelts, green.....	.....
Lobsters, large.....	a 20
" medium.....	14 a 15
Herrings, frozen.....	.....
" green.....	.....
Red snappers.....	15 a 16
Mackerel Spanish, live, large.....	15 a 16
" fresh, small.....	8 a 10
" large.....	8 a 15
Shad, N. C., bucks.....	.....
" " roses.....	.....
Scallops.....	.....
Soft crabs.....	50 a 1 00
Weakfish, frozen.....	.....
" green.....	1 1/2 a 2
Sea bass.....	4 a 6
White fish.....	.....
Pompano.....	.....
Haddock.....	5 a 6
King fish, native.....	a 15
" frozen.....	.....
Ciscoes.....	.....
Prawns.....	a 75
Sea trout.....	.....
Sheephead.....	10 a 12 1/2
Porgies.....	2 a 3
Brook Trout.....	40 a 45
Butterfish.....	4 a 5
Flukes.....	2 a 3
Green turtles.....	12 1/2 a 14

## GAME.

The season for game being over, quotations for the time being are suspended.

## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 66,178 pkgs; previous six days, 59,070 pkgs. The general report is of a quiet and rather easy market. There is still an absence of important speculative demand. Jobbing trade is moderate and with continued liberal receipts stock is accumulating rapidly. A good deal of butter is being stored by receivers, but the offerings are still excessive and sellers are yielding a little in price. We quote:

# D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,**  
OF BALTIMORE.

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Abattoir Hides, All Selections.**

**Manufacturers**

.....Of

Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined  
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,  
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building,       =       =       Philadelphia, Pa.

**UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,**  
**and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.



Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	19
" " firsts	18
" " seconds	17
" " thirds	16
" " State, extras	18
" " firsts	17
" " thirds to seconds	16
State dairy, half skin tubs, fancy	17
" " firsts	16
" " Welsh tubs, fancy	17
" " firsts	16
" " tubs, seconds	15
" " tubs, thirds	14
Western, imitation creamery extras	16
" " firsts	15
" " seconds	14
" " factory, fresh extras	14
" " lower grades	13

## CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 34,307 boxes; previous six days, 41,774 boxes. There was comparatively little large cheese received and little trading in consequence. Receivers, however, regard the position as a firm one, and talking a shade higher on perfect quality, if it arrives in cool condition. Small size are in good demand when strictly fancy. Choice skins in fair demand and firm, but ordinary grades slow. We quote:

## NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large white, fancy	8 1/2
" " large colored, fancy	8 1/2
" " large, white, good to prime	7 1/2
" " small, colored, fancy	8 1/2
" " white, fancy	8 1/2
" " good to prime	7 1/2
" " common to fair	7
" " light skins, small choice	6 1/2
" " large	6 1/2
" " part skins, small choice	6
" " large choice	6 1/2
" " good to prime	5 1/2
" " common to fair	4 1/2
" " full skins	3 1/2

## EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 64,316 cases; previous six days, 72,915 cases. Trade is quiet and selective and the market shows considerable weakness. The finest regular packings from any Western section are now easily bought at 15 1/2c on a loss off basis and offers to sell at that lead to little increase of trading. Good dirties are rather firm, here and there a lot of very closely selected stock showing very little loss, has been placed at a slight premium; under grade culls dull. We quote:

## QUOTATIONS—LOSS OFF.

State, Penn. and N. Y. by av. best, per doz.	15 1/2
Mich. North. O. and N. Ind. firsts	15 1/2
Other Western, firsts, reg. pkd.	15 1/2
Southwestern, ordinary quality	14 1/2

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Western, northerly sections, fancy selected	15
" " selected, good to prime	14 1/2
" " reg. pkgs. av. prime 30-doz. case	3 95
Western, reg. packing, low grade, 30-doz. case	3 0
Kentucky, reg. packing, 30-doz. case	3 20
Southern	3 15
Dirties, good to choice per 30-doz. case	3 50
" " common to good, 30-doz. case	2 90
Checks, prime, per 30-doz. case	3 05
" " poor to good, 30-doz. case	2 60

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market ruled very firm this week and it is reported that a few hundred tons of dried blood were sold for export. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 50
" " raw, per ton	\$23 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	\$1 55
" " to arrive	\$1 62 1/2
Bone black, spot, per ton	\$12 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	\$1 75
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	\$2 00
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	\$16 00
" " 8 and 20 " " " "	\$14 25
" " 7 and 30 " " " "	\$13 50
" " 6 and 35 " " " "	\$12 50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	\$7 50
Asotimes, per unit, del. New York	\$1 85
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	\$10 00
Fish scrap, dried " " "	\$20 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	\$3 17 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	\$3 35
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	\$3 00
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	\$6 60
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,000 lbs.	\$3 40
The same dried	\$4 20

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,216 lbs.	\$7 70
Kainit ex store, in bulk	\$9 60
Kieserit, future shipment	\$7 00
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	\$1 78
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex store	\$1 83
Double manure salt (18 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 45 per cent.)	\$1 01
The same, spot	\$1 06
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	\$1 99
Sylvinit, 24 & 26 per cent., per unit S. P.	\$6 1/2

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammoniate market is quiet and very firm. Stocks are light. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 7 and 25, \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 12, \$16.50@17.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15, \$16.00@16.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$16.00@16.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.52@1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.50@1.55 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.85@1.87 1/2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.85@1.87 1/2 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia, foreign and domestic, are quiet and unchanged. We quote, \$3.15 to \$3.20, New York and Baltimore.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.60 to 1.70 for 60 per c.
76 " Caustic Soda	1.70 to 1.75 for 60 per cent
80 " Caustic Soda	1.70 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda	2 1/2 cts. lb.
98 " Pure Alkali	35-40 cts. for 48 p.c
98 " Soda Ash	95c.-\$1 per 100 lbs.
Crystalline Carbonate Soda	1.45-1.55 per 100 lbs.
Caustic Potash	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	7 1/2 cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	5 1/2-5 3/4 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	34 to 35 cts. gallon.
" " Foots	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	35 to 36 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocount Oil	7 1/2 to 7 3/4 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocount Oil	8 1/2 to 9 cts. lb.
Cuban Cocount Oil	8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	26-30 cts. gallon.
Resin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 250 lb.

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	.60 to .65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	.35 to .45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	.40 to .75c a pair
" " beef	.15 to .25c a pair
Calves' livers	.40 to .61c a piece
Beef kidneys	.8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	.3c a piece
Livers, beef	.40 to .60c a piece
Outalls	.8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	.10 to .20c a piece
Rolls, beef	.12c a lb
Butts, beef	.8 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	.22 to .30c a lb
Lamb's fries	.8 to 10c a pair

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 43 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	35 60
Horns	20 00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$180 00-190 00
" " 7 1/2 oz. and und. "	100 00-150 00
No. 3	60 00-90 00
Gluestock, dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00-5 00
" " Wet	1 50-3 00
Cattle switches, per pc.	3-5c.

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	\$2
Suet, fresh and heavy	\$4
Shop bones, per cwt.	\$30

## SHEEPSKINS.

Lambskins	75
Modes	\$1 20
Shearings	45

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	17
No. 2 Skins	16
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 12 lbs. and over	2 25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2 00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1 50
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1 35
Branded Kips, heavy	1 00
Light Branded Kips	1 00
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1 75
" " Light	1 25
Branded C. & S	75
Bobs or deacons	30

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " " " " " " " " "	80
" " " " " " " " " "	80
" " " " " " " " " "	40
Hog, American, tes, per lb.	20
" " " " " " " " " "	20
" " " " " " " " " "	22
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet, f. o. b. N. Y.)	12
" " " " " " " " " "	12
" " " " " " " " " "	2
" " " " " " " " " "	2
" " " " " " " " " "	4
" " " " " " " " " "	4
" " " " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " " " "	5 1/2
" " " " " " " " " "	3
Russian rings	12

## SPICES.

Pepper, Sing. Black	Whole	Ground
" " White	11 1/2	12
" " Penang, White	18 1/2	19
" " Red Zanzibar	17	17 1/2
" " Shot	14	16
Allspice	8 1/2	11
Coriander	3	3
Cloves	10	14
Mace	45	48
Nutmegs, 1 lbs.	34	40
Ginger, Jamaica	18	20
" " African	6	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
" " Rubbed	25	28

## SALTPETRE.

Grade	3 80
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2
Powdered	4 1/2

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	19c
IX moulding	17c
IX	16 1/2c
IX	16c
IX	15c
IX	14c
IX	13c
IX	12c
IX	11c
IX	10c
IX	9c

\* Ground has been broken for eight new smokehouses at the Armour plant, Omaha, Neb. The building will be of brick, 48x128 feet and four stories in height. There will be added another story to the present smokehouse, and when all is completed this plant will have a capacity for smoking 7,000,000 lbs. per week.

## T. M. Sinclair &amp; Company Limited.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

## Pork and Beef Packers. . . .

American Branches:	Foreign Agencies:
New York, N. Y.	Liverpool.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Glasgow.
Peoria, Ill.	Hamburg.
Portland, Ore.	Berlin.
Davenport, Iowa.	Antwerp.
Clinton, Iowa.	Rotterdam.
Omaha, Iowa.	Hordeant.

## STRICTLY PURE SPICES

"Ardenner Brand."

WM. G. DEAN & SON,

Importers and Manufacturers, Washington and North Moore Streets, NEW YORK.

Ground Especially for the PROVISION TRADE.

Write for prices, which are the lowest.

# Retail Department.

## PENALIZE DEPARTMENT STORE ADS.

In to-day's issue we publish a most interesting disquisition on the department store question from United States Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, Germany. This unhappy destroyer of the small dealer and of honest independent manufacturers had its birth in Europe. The effect is now being felt there both by the small dealers and by the manufacturers who made honest goods for a decent price. The Government of France is grappling with the monster which was born there. The Diet of Germany is also feeling the tread of the baneful thing. It is a part of the plan of a department store—at least in America—to push the just-as-good article specially made in imitation of better goods for them. The manufacturer who fakes the general article makes the spurious thing to order. The smaller makers having been driven from competition, the larger concerns must sell legitimate goods for a song, make a spurious article in imitation of their former brand or be excluded from the market. Take such well known lines like whiskeys, wines and groceries. The customer is so confused by similar names and the same names upon variously designed faked labels that she hardly knows what is real. All of this villainy should be stopped. The average department store doesn't hesitate to imitate foreign labels, and the names of noted places, and then coolly sells a chemical decoction for the genuine imported article. The general stock is veiled with such bastardy in trade all through. There is a New York State law against fake advertising which would penalize much of the rascality. Let the retail trade do it.

## YOU AND YOUR CUSTOMER.

It is hard to induce men to take the right view of things. Almost any woman will tell you that. In politics, it doesn't much matter, as the average man couldn't give you a solid reason for his vote. But, in business it is quite another thing, because mistakes there mean the loss of money, and the ruin of business to the small man who lives upon the purely local trade. This is particularly so with the marketman. To him there should be but two important things in the neighborhood, viz.: His market and the people who buy food. We wonder how many marketmen have ever really studied the relation of buyer and seller? Of shop boss and customer? Every enter in the neighborhood is a sort of speculative asset for which the wise and diplomatic provisioner should seek to add to his business. The tact which can hold a customer won and at the same time win another is the business means to a very profitable end. Be patient, be pleasant, be obliging, be honest. Listen to your gossiping neighbors' troubles, but let it go at that. Express no opin-

ions. Quietly fill your orders with an open ear and a dumb tongue except when consulting the wishes and pleasures of those whom you would serve. The less important people are the more talkative they are, and the more important they would have you believe them to be. Humor their personal weakness and defer to them in your manner. It will not lower you, but will win you golden opinions and trade. But, when a pretty story, and a speech of importance leads up to asking you to grant credit for a few days, just in a pained sort of way say that you sell on such narrow margin, and have to pay cash for your stuff daily, so that it grieves you very much to have to forego the honor of the account. When you have a customer, casual or regular, do not become important yourself and lead those who trade with you to think that you are a millionaire and don't care whether Madam trades with you or not. The middle class of people are the hardest with whom to conduct an amicable shop trade. They need humoring, and the more you defer to them, and cater to their personal weaknesses without letting them know it, the better will be their trade with and their shop influence for you. The lower classes are too stolid, uneducated and stupid to appreciate such tact, and the better bred do not care for it. Neither will care to burden your ears with aught of others or themselves. The lowly bred woman, if suffering from a fancied wrong at the hands of you or your man, may walk in and give you a "piece of her mind." The "high bred" lady will likely return your wares or not as she feels and change her marketman. It is the great middle class talkative customer on whom your best diplomacy is needed. If the average marketman would sink himself, and study more his customer and his methods, he would do a larger, more lasting, and a more remunerative business. A man can be a butcher without being a coarse brute. The most prosperous marketmen are the gentlemanly, diplomatic ones.

## Take off Your Hats.

Take off your delicatessen hats to Abraham F. Krakauer, the plucky and determined dealer at 590 Columbus avenue. The West Side Sunday Closing League had him arrested Sunday after Sunday for vending bratwurst, pumpernickel and other toothsome things on the Sabbath. He "offended" again when released. Now, Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, decided that "a man who buys or provides food" is a caterer. As Abe bought and provided food according to the "statutes" and "Webster's Dictionary," he was declared to be a "caterer." So that Abe Krakauer and all of his brother delicatessens can sell or "provide" food on Sunday just like any other provider. Thus the Sunday Closing League stands legally whipped, and the dealers win.

## Dubuque Law Constitutional.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the full bench sitting, has decided in the case of James W. Brown, that the Dubuque debt-collecting law of the State is constitutional. The law was passed in 1898 and allows bad debtors to be dragged into court for examination into their financial condition. The debtor goes to jail or pays up. Every State needs just such a law, and such a Court of Appeals.

## Where Geese Are Shod.

According to a consular report issued recently, a regular "goose market" takes place at Warsaw during the month of October, through which some 3,000,000 geese pass, some for consumption at Warsaw, but most for export to Germany. One-third of the geese come from the Government of Vilna, and many more have come long distances, which would ruin their feet, to prevent which they are "shod," as it is called, before setting out on their journey to Warsaw. That is, they are driven first through tar poured on the ground and then through sand. After this operation has been repeated several times their feet become covered with a hard crust which protects them during their long march on hard ground.—London Meat Trades Journal.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Bay City, Mich., will give a grand carnival in September. Among the contemplated sports will be horse races, baseball, and football games, fireworks, singing and band concerts, Caledonian sports, and a fine market scene by the gardeners of Bay county. The carnival's officers are:

President, Jacob F. Boes; vice-president, C. E. Walker; secretary, E. C. Little; treasurer, P. L. Wirth.

The proceeds of the carnival will be given to local charities. Everybody should go and carry somebody else.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Toledo, O., will have their annual parade and picnic June 22. There will be fully 200 men on horseback and thirty hacks in line. Capt. E. G. Ashley is in charge.

The suggestion is made and is being seriously considered to unite the butchers of Arkansas into a State organization. Why, certainly. Of course. Why not?

The Meat Dealers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., are standing together after an awakening from a dull sleep. The officers of the reorganization are: L. M. Wilson, president; James Wickham, vice-president; S. J. Hofford, treasurer; Phil Hilber, secretary; Frank Holzer, sergeant.

The annual picnic will be held on August 3 next at Schoenfeld's garden, at Reed's Lake.

## "INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

- No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
- No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.  
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.





### SPECIAL TAXATION FOR DEPARTMENT STORES IN GERMANY.

We are enabled, from the pen of Hon. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul General at Berlin, to give the following review of the department store situation in Europe:

It was but natural that Germany, where the control and protection of individual and commercial rights and responsibilities are defined and enforced by law to a further extent than in perhaps any other country, should have been among the first nations to consider seriously some special measure to restrict and equalize the advantages which large department stores enjoy over small retail dealers in various branches of trade. Department stores founded on the general plan of the Bon Marché and Magasins 2 du Louvre at Paris were introduced in Berlin and other leading German cities only a few years ago; but as early as 1896, the protest against them from the smaller merchants became so energetic that Herr von Brockhausen, a Conservative member of the Prussian Diet, introduced into that body a resolution indorsed by many of his colleagues, which declared that—

"The Prussian Diet hereby requests the Royal Government to formulate and enact a law levying a special progressive tax upon department stores, bazaars and similar institutions which come within the scope of the excise tax law (Gewerbesteuer-gesetz) of June 24, 1891, and that the proceeds of such special tax should revert to the respective cities and districts in which such stores are located."

Similar resolutions were adopted by the legislative assemblies of the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxony, the former on Nov. 14, 1895, and the latter on March 23, 1896. But nothing further came of the movement at Berlin than an academic expression of opinion that some additional tax or burden should be imposed upon all great mercantile organizations, which, through the magnitude of their business and their combination of numerous special lines of trade under one direction, secure advantages in respect to purchase and economy of management against which smaller dealers, doing business by old and slower methods, are unable to compete.

It was urged that such increased and progressive taxation of the large concerns—and the rate was to be carefully adjusted to the gross amount of business done by each firm annually—would form an effective means of protection to the smaller dealers and, by increasing the local revenues of cities and communes, permit some of the taxes of other tradesmen to be reduced. Another object of the tax was to check the tendency of mercantile business to consolidate into large firms and companies, the effect of which was to oppress and drive out of business the middle classes, which it was the duty of the State to sustain.

The reply of the Royal Saxon Government to these resolutions was to the effect that under the imperial license regulations (Reichsgewerbeordnung) only license taxes by the State and local governments could be admitted, and that a progressive tax, which would in the end become practically prohibitive against certain large business houses, would be a violation of the higher laws. Moreover, such a progressive tax could only be adopted by the government of each separate State. Stress was laid upon the confusion and injustice that would result in the very probable event that the different States might impose a wholly different rate, while some of them might decline to enact any such tax at all.

The discussion continued without any definite result, and the measure reappeared at several successive sessions of the Prussian Diet, modified slightly as to details, but embodying in substance the following points:

(1) To impose a special progressive tax upon all mercantile establishments which sell

at retail in open stores or warehouses goods of several different kinds, or which deliver such goods to consumers by mail, railroad or other public method of transportation.

(2) That the tax shall apply to all firms which do an annual business of 300,000 marks (\$71,400), on which might be reckoned a yearly profit of 15,000 marks (\$3,570).

(3) That the tax should be progressive in proportion to the number of different kinds of merchandise kept for sale in any given establishment, as well as to the aggregate amount of business done during the year.

(4) That the kinds of goods included under the provisions of the law shall be stipulated, and shall not include agricultural products that are native to Germany.

(5) The whole revenue derived from such special taxation to be turned over to the local treasury of the city or commune in which the store so taxed is located.

After another interval of several months, during which little was heard of the scheme except newspaper discussion more or less colored by political motives and affiliations, the subject came before the Prussian Diet at its sixty-second session on Wednesday, the 19th of April, and, as the debate which followed clearly portrayed the present attitude of the Government upon the entire topic, a synopsis of the most important speeches is here given as the latest and most authoritative information on the subject.

Herr von Brockhausen brought forward the resolution of June 9, 1896. In his speech, Herr von Brockhausen pictured eloquently the distress of most small merchants who are located in the neighborhood of large department stores and see their business swallowed up day by day by the resistless attractions of those large capitalized concerns, whose power to purchase cheaply and to furnish customers with many kinds of goods in one transaction under one roof has rendered the smaller merchants helpless against such competition. He described the fatal and overshadowing effect of the large stores of this class in Paris, where special legislation against them had been proposed as early as 1843. He spoke of an organization which had been formed in France which includes 40,000 members, all retail merchants, the purpose of which was to resist by legislation and all lawful means the extension of department stores, one of which, the Bon Marché, had, according to the statement of its founder, supplanted at the outset and soon extinguished about 900 small retail shops and stores and now does a business of 160,000,000 francs (\$30,880,000) annually, sufficient to maintain 1,800 to 2,000 stores of the smaller class.

Under the law enacted by the French Assembly in 1880, the tax imposed upon establishments of this class was 25 francs (\$4.83) for every employee and one-tenth of the rentable value of the premises occupied. In 1880, these rates were doubled for all stores in which the number of employees exceeded 200 and trebled where they were more than 1,000. Under this amended law, the Bon Marché, according to the statement of Mr. Brockhausen, pays annually 424,000 francs (\$81,832), the Magasins du Louvre 433,000 francs (\$83,569), and the Printemps 117,000 francs (\$22,581).

In 1889, the French law was again amended, unfairly, as was claimed, because it reduced somewhat the proportional tax on the largest class of department stores, but increased that of the smaller ones which have less than 200 employees. The question is still an unsettled one in France, where efforts are being made to increase the relative taxation of the great department stores of Paris.

"In Germany," said the speaker, "the lead in actual legislation on this subject has been taken by the Kingdom of Saxony, where the Royal Chamber in 1896 adopted a resolution authorizing an Umsatzsteuer (tax on annual business) not exceeding 2 per cent. of the gross amount, and giving to municipalities and communes the right to impose such taxes for the benefit of the local revenues. Eleven Saxon cities and about twenty smaller towns have availed themselves of the privilege thus accorded, although in several important cities—Chemnitz, Stollberg, Frankenberg, and Merane—the councils have declared against the law as an unjust discrimination against capital."

In closing his speech, Herr Brockhausen

declared that "there are in Prussia 460,000 independent retail dealers who have incomes of less than 1,500 marks (\$350), and are therefore exempt from taxation on their business; also, 470,000 others whose incomes range from 1,500 to 4,000 marks, and whose invested capital is from 3,000 to 30,000 marks (\$414 to \$4,140) each. All these men have no representation in the chambers of commerce, which are ruled by a small minority of capitalists who have no interest in protecting the small shopkeeper. The speaker therefore demanded some definite action on the part of the Prussian Government for their protection."

The business of the large department stores increases steadily, and the complaints of the smaller merchants there are still unappeased.

The last proposition in France has been to increase by 17 per cent. the already high special tax on department stores, but public opinion had condemned this increase as excessive and the measure was defeated.

"I can only hope," said Herr Burghardt, the general director of direct taxation, in addressing the Diet, "that the communities (i. e., municipalities) will take this subject in hand, and I can assure them that the State Government stands ready to assist them in finding a solution to this important question."

After a lengthy debate, in which several members, including Herren Darbach and Gotein, took an active part, Vice-President von Miquel, secretary of the Prussian treasury, and probably the ablest statesman of Germany on questions of taxation and revenue, rose and spoke for the Government.

"For the Imperial Government to undertake to solve this problem would be of doubtful expediency, since the introduction of direct taxation upon business would militate against the financial autonomy of the State Governments. I think from all indications the chances of an agreement between the Federal States on the question of taxation are very remote. We have therefore appealed to the communities (cities and communes), and we leave this question to them. Several cities have already introduced such special taxation against large department stores, but we have as yet no sufficient knowledge of their experience to form any guide for further legislation. I personally am of the opinion that existing conditions in the different communities are so various, their relations to the great business houses so different, that the only safe method is to let them decide for themselves what is the best to be done. It would be extremely difficult to make a general government law for large and small cities alike, since the development of business varies radically in different countries and districts. One thing is certain, social and political justice could only be approximately reached by taxation; no tax can cover and fit exactly every socio-political condition.

"I am in favor of measuring taxation according to the capacity to pay. That is the great progressive principle which we have introduced into our system of taxation. But to deviate radically from this principle in order to reach a certain social result, and to surrender the principles of capability and equality before the law, would be a policy to be followed only with extreme caution and self-restraint. It is not the mere technical difficulties of such a tax, but grave considerations based on general principles, which have prompted us to rather promote and encourage local municipal taxation. The question is by no means closed to us with this debate. I consider a heavier taxation of the great mercantile establishments to be perfectly justified, and if this can not be successfully accomplished through the local authorities, I shall not lose sight of the question, but may, if necessary, finally return after all to State taxation for that purpose.

"We owe to the small merchants and oppressed business men a frank statement of the entire truth: we can raise no false hopes that can not be realized. The situation must be studied in all its aspects, and I can only say that so far as we can help you we will gladly do so, as soon as the best method of procedure can be discovered."

This, therefore, is the present status of this important question in Germany. The Prussian and other State Governments concede that a special tax on department stores would not only be equitable, but is urgently demanded by existing conditions.

Some members of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet are in favor of imperial legislation on this subject, but they are only a minority.

## Local and Personal

\*\* The carpenters are quite busy rigging up the office of Harry Rodman, who now slaughters small stock next to Richard Webber's abattoir, Forty-fourth street and First avenue. Mr. Rodman has moved his premises from further down the street to the more suitable place nearer First avenue.

\*\* John J. Leissner and Edward Karlo, the Maspeth, L. I., horse meat dealers have been sentenced by the Court of Special Sessions as follows for the offense: Leissner, \$300 fine or six months in jail; Karlo, \$200 fine or three months in jail. The fines were not paid. Queens County jail holds them.

\*\* Richard Webber, of the Harlem packinghouse at One Hundred and Twentieth street and Third avenue, went to Mount Kisco on Tuesday for a couple of days of diversion and recreation. Mr. Webber is one of those bright men who keeps bright by not allowing his mind to rust or wear out. He seeks changes and new life even in the midst of business.

\*\* J. Y. Allen, of the Harlem Packinghouse, who is now and has been at Mount Kisco for a couple of weeks, is improved. Mr. Allen was very much in need of the rest which he was finally induced to take.

\*\* A prominent member of the Pittsburg Beef & Provision Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., beef and pork packers, was in the city. He took in the big places in the meat line.

\*\* Mr. Ruddy, of Ruddy Bros., Emerald avenue and Forty-first street, Kansas City, was in New-York city, having a look over the ground. The new plant of this concern is up and the wheels will start the end of this, or next week.

\*\* E. E. Mutchette, traffic manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, was in New York city during the week.

\*\* Mr. Skilton, of the North Packing Company, Boston, Mass., was in New York city. He had a look around, met many people and returned to the "Hub" with a new idea or two. He brought some ideas with him which were duly picked up.

\*\* Joseph S. Zapart, the prosperous butcher at North Third street and Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, has left for parts unknown. Mrs. Wichnysky, the wife of a good-hearted tailor in the same house where the meatman lived, is also absent and with her four-months-old baby. The presumption in the case is a disagreeable one. Mrs. Zapart is terribly grieved at her home, 77 North Third street.

\*\* Jacob Pancero, of Cincinnati, O., will test the police powers of meat inspector. Assistant Meat Inspector Frank Bachmann had him imprisoned for two hours on the 24th of April, 1899, on a charge of exposing unsound meat. Mr. Pancero is a butcher of nerve and convictions. He is suing the meat officer for \$2,500, or \$1,250 per hour. If he had been imprisoned twenty-four hours—a legal day—the sum would have been \$30,000, which equals \$900,000 per month, or \$10,950,000 per year. Whew-ew! Better let that butcher alone.

John Baiser had his leg ripped badly and another hook tore John Keiser's arm by being suddenly dropped from the scaffolding in the large refrigerator of F. N. Hedden's butcher shop at Jefferson Market. The men were repairing the box. The accident occurred on Wednesday. Keiser was suspended seven feet in the air by his clothes for quite a time—to him. The wounds of the men were dressed at St. Vincent's Hospital. The men were employed on the job by a fixture man. The wounds are painful, but not serious unless lockjaw supervenes. They fell nearly ten feet on the meat hooks.

\*\* Hugo Josephy has obtained a judgment against Moses Hellmann for the sum of \$490.

\*\* The Rochester delegation to the State convention last week at Utica was the heaviest and one of the brainiest delegations there. Five of the Rochester men weighed over 1,300 pounds and seven of them nearly reached 1,700 pounds. The combined weight of the big five exceeded the weight of eight men at 100 pounds each. It was the biggest steer in town.

\*\* Louis Strebing, who formerly worked for Selig & Bloch, the well known firm of butchers at 1597 Second avenue, bought the meat market at 1656 First avenue last week. He has togged the place up and is doing a good trade.

\*\* James Stewart is doing the circuit. He left the general offices of the Armour Packing Company at Manhattan market a few days ago and is now inspecting the Eastern branches of the company. A gentleman and a business man goes out when Jim Stewart gets "on the circuit."

\*\* Dave Levy has given up his business at West Washington market. He closed on Saturday last. This famous old market waffs men in and out. Some come to stay, and others go elsewhere to stay.

\*\* Dr. Clark, who arrived at Manhattan market from Jamaica, via Gansvoort market, is now located at Nelson Morris & Co.'s Manhattan market box in the clerical department.

\*\* The Farmers' & Citizens' Meat Company of Columbia, Pa., have elected the following directors for the year: J. H. Bender, Gottlieb Young, Daniel S. Heisey, Andrew G. Nissley and Frank Shillott, Sr. J. H. Zeamer was elected treasurer of the company.

\*\* Fred L. Kinney opened a new meat market on Clinton street, Gouverneur, N. Y., last week, and is rushing business.

\*\* Morrison & Coolidge have established a cool and enticing meat market at North Conaway, N. H. It is in the basement of the Brock block.

\*\* Last week the Montpelier Beef Company, of Montpelier, Vt., made two advances towards better trade. A new coat of paint was spread over the building, then the company put up the price of meat a half a cent per pound to cover losses and the higher wholesale price.

\*\* The seizures by the Board of Health Meat Inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, June 14, were as follows: Beef, 5,000 lbs.; veal, 2,250 lbs.; sheep, 100 lbs.; hogs, 5,355 lbs.; poultry, 1,800 lbs.; Ass't. meats, 60 lbs. Total, 15,105 lbs.

\*\* There is a reported move on foot at Grand Rapids, Mich., to start eight or ten meat markets in the city to be supplied from one cold storage house. The plan, it is said, is of Western origin.

\*\* There were 52,000 pounds live mad beef condemned by the New York Health Department last week. The infuriated beasts had gored each other to death. The close cars and fearful heat evidently crazed the unhappy animals. The goring which resulted and the blood therefrom did not improve the temper of the excited beasts.

### A Dollar for a Cigar.

When Uncle Sam paid Spain \$20,000,000 it was generally believed that all of the Spanish war debts were settled, but such is not the case. An employee in the Harlem box of a big packinghouse owes a dollar. He bet a gentleman in a downtown small stock house that the United States would not go to war with Spain. For some reason he won't even settle for a cigar. Before the fracas he shot 13 in wind guns. Just now he is engaged in "squealing." Cigars are almost as cheap as talk, especially when a dollar winner offers to square the whole wager for a cigar, and a cheap one at that.

### BIG EVENT IN JULY.

On July 19 Sulzer's Harlem Park will ring with the pleasures of a jolly crowd. On that date the fifth picnic and games of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society will be held in this park, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue. The park and casino have been engaged for the occasion. The games will consist of bowling, 100 yards dash, hop, step and jump, 880 yards run, quarter mile novice run, broad jump, quarter mile (boys under 17 years), 220 yards run. The big event, and for which the teams are now in hard training, will be a tug-of-war contest between the teams of the United Dressed Beef Company and the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society. For this a handsome prize has been offered by Mr. Webber himself. In fact, all of the prizes for all of the events are given by Mr. Webber, who is honorary president of the society of his employees. The other events are open to butchers. The Harlem Packinghouse boys have sent direct challenges to the employees of Nauss Bros. Company, Kahn, Bloch Bros., and Weisbecker. This will be the best of the many pleasant picnics given by the popular packinghouse. No meat man should miss it, and he shouldn't let his family miss it. There will be a rousing good time for all. The tug-of-war will be a dogged and well contested affair between strong men. J. G. Bourne is president of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, and A. Glennon is its secretary. The committee of arrangements for the 19th of July is: P. J. Gately, P. C. Steinacker, Ven. Webber, C. O'Connor and J. Berrian. That means clean sport, and good fun.

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## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, June 16, 1899:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Becker, N., Unionport; to G. W. Swift (filed June 9) .....	\$200
Reichman, E., 65 E. 4th st.; to E. Diamond (filed June 10) .....	30
Blum & David, 400 W. 57th st.; to I. Friedman (filed June 13) .....	200
Sauer, J., 314 Bloeker st.; to J. C. Bauer (R.) (filed June 14) .....	1,500

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Verinsky, M. J., 677 5th ave.; to National Cash Register Company (filed June 12) .....	220
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#### Bill of Sale.

Watson, Francis, and Mollier Beir, 727 Grand ave.; to Nachmann & Otterburg (filed June 9) .....	\$393
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### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, June 16, 1899:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Kammenzient, M., 975 1st ave.; to F. W. Herrhamer (filed June 9) .....	\$1,000
F. G. Cass Co., 526 6th ave.; to A. Haas' Sons (filed June 10) .....	5,000
Braash, Hy., 337 E. 32d st.; to G. Ahrens (filed June 10) .....	375
Weiss, M., 310 E. Houston st.; to Lama Weiss (filed June 12) .....	500
Cox, H., 84 West st.; to W. H. Nietz (filed June 12) .....	175
Gregg, Frances, 328 West st.; to H. Sullivan (filed June 13) .....	100
Passanante, M., Jerome Park; to E. De Andria (filed June 13) .....	500
Rausch & Jacobs, 605 Hudson st.; to G. Waldeck (filed June 13) .....	400
Aspland, T. C., 143 Bowery; to G. F. Randall (filed June 14) .....	500
Botingoff, L., 67 Grand st.; to P. Passer (filed June 14) .....	70
Young, W. K., 53 E. 12th st.; to W. G. Russell (filed June 15) .....	200
Drachenberg & Karnea, 150 6th ave.; to S. Levin (filed June 15) .....	300

#### Bills of Sale.

Ekerman, C. T., 612 Grand street; to W. Orner (filed June 10) .....	\$150
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Ficke, C. J., 31 Bridge st., to Bertha Ficke (filed June 12) .....	800
Jantzeri, Hy., 345 E. 37th st., to J. Schwartz (filed June 13) .....	1
Stelher, Ike, 88 Stanton st., to Richmond & Mackson (filed June 13) .....	1,675
Catarsi & Pieri, 97 Thompson st.; to M. Ferrari (filed June 13) .....	400

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

#### Mortgages.

Linnenmeyer, Henry F., 551 Driggs ave.; to Josephine Linnenmeyer (filed June 9) .....	\$1,000
Mahland, Henry, Jr., and Henry Meyer, 646 Classon ave.; to Henry Mahland, Jr. (filed June 10) .....	2,000
Moto Kuma and Tanaka Shosaki, 223 Sands st.; to Thos. J. White (filed June 12) .....	300
Bormann, Louis, 1583 Myrtle ave.; to Adolf Volcker (filed June 14) .....	1,500
Salmon, Mary, 517 Sterling pl.; Robert Dunn (filed June 15) .....	50
Rieckers, Henry, Tremont ave. and Ryer pl., Bronxborough; Charles A. Burmeister (filed June 16) .....	1,064

#### Bills of Sale.

Fleshner, Sam and Philip, 602 3d ave.; to Jennie Fleshner (filed June 10) ..	\$300
Mahland, Henry, Sr., 570 Vanderhill ave.; to Henry Mahland, Jr., and Henry Meyer (filed June 10) .....	3,000
Coffey, Thos. E., 12 Stone st., N. Y. and 336 Leonard st., Brooklyn; to Natl. Cash Reg. Co. (filed June 14) ..	125
Boehm, Jeny, Ocean ave., near Emmons ave.; to Solomon Frankel (filed June 14) .....	300

### BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—J. W. Miller, Clinton; market; succeeded by Colas D. Morgan.—J. A. Bodwell, New Britain; meats, etc.; sold out.—S. H. Camp, Norwich; market; sold out.—R. W. Beers, Waterbury; market; closed out.—Mrs. La Pointe, Parkville; meats, etc.; filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

FLORIDA.—Blockson & Lewis, Punta Gorda; fish; Florida Fish Company succeeded July 1.—Clarke & Daniels, St. Petersburg; fish and oysters; Florida Fish Company succeeded July 1.—H. W. Hibbs, St. Petersburg; fish; Floridin Fish Company succeeded July 1.—John Savarese, Tampa; wholesale fish; Florida Fish Company succeeded July 1.

ILLINOIS.—Matt. Techer, Chicago; meats, etc.; sold out.—Thomas O. Nelson, Chicago; meats, etc.; sold out.

INDIANA.—R. A. McCann, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; sold out.—Webber & Hann, Wabash; restaurant; dissolved.—Albert R. Worm, Indianapolis; meats; released R. E. mortg., \$600.

KANSAS.—B. A. Ford, Kansas City; meats, etc.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

KENTUCKY.—Schlosser & Sandman, Covington; meats; out of business.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Plummer Bros., Boston; provisions, etc.; damaged by fire.—F. J. Nichols, Lawrence; restaurant; sold out.—Herbert M. Jacobs, Lynn; fish; filed petition in bankruptcy.—Morton Y. Clement, North Weymouth; provisions; R. E. mortg., \$400.—Albert E. Ayer, Winchester; fish; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—George Kenney, Woburn; provisions; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

MICHIGAN.—H. L. Dean, Battle Creek; meat market; discontinued.—Henry P. Carmichael, Detroit; meats, etc.; succeeded by J. M. Carmichael.—Quinby Bros., Detroit; meats, etc.; succeeded by Charles Frankel.—George McCabe and wife, Cassopolis; meat market; chatt. mortg., \$104.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mrs. Martha E. Alton; Manchester; provisions, etc.; Henry H. Alton, dead.—A. N. Charpentier, Manchester; provisions, etc.; assigned.

NEW JERSEY.—A. M. Wright & Co., Quinton; meats, etc.; succeeded by A. M. Wright.—August G. Apel, Hoboken; meats; chatt. mortg., \$202.

NEW YORK.—W. H. Keller, Bowen Corners; cheese factory; burned out.—Denny & Ernst, Buffalo; wholesale oysters; dissolved; Myron O. Denny, succeeds.—J. M. Mosier, Rochester; meat; bill of sale, \$225.

OHIO.—J. Rawson & Sons, Cincinnati; pork packers; succeeded by Jos. Rawson's Sons.—J. W. Leininger, Orrville; provisions; sold out.—Fussner & Rippergar, Cincinnati; market; John J. Fussner, individually, R. E. mortg., \$900.—Wm. Andreas, Cleveland; meats; R. E. mortg., \$500.—G. Scheuerman, Cleveland; meats; R. E. mortg., \$800.

OREGON.—Rhodes & Kent, Drain; meat; dissolved; A. E. Kent continues.

PENNSYLVANIA.—J. Y. Keck & Bro., Pottstown; butchers; Jonathan Y. Keck succeeded mortg., \$900.

RHODE ISLAND.—Henry C. Kraus, Providence; market; damaged by fire; insured.

#### New Shops.

James E. Cardwell has opened a new market at Seventh street, Chester, Pa.

D. B. Kiely has opened a market in the Rock building, Marlboro, Mass.

Thomas Gordon has opened his meat business in his new market at Cherry and Loucks streets, Oneida, N. Y.

I. D. Wiggins and H. D. Stearns have bought the retail market of G. G. Tenney, at Derry, N. H.

Partridge & Corliss have purchased the market interests of Don Bates at East Barre, Vt.

#### Business Changes.

Morgan Bros. have bought out meat business of John W. Miller, at Clinton, Conn.

Arthur W. Capen has purchased the market business of B. W. Parmenter, at Westborough, Mass.

Hiram D. Elliott has leased the packing plant at Oncota, Minn. He was the Duluth representative of Swift and Company for seven years.

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### Friday's Closings.

**TALLOW.**—Late yesterday (Friday) refusals were given exporters for 300 hds. city at 43-16c; the only additional sale thus far is 50 hds. for export at 43-16c, and which was bought by the West. Thus far to-day (Friday) there have been no acceptances of the more liberal refusals, and as to whether the market will hold to 43-16c, or drop to 4½c may depend upon that feature. The contract deliveries of city for the week went in at 43-16c. If exporters should take the 300 hds. the market would be sufficiently relieved of accumulations to hold it firm, particularly as there is a little Western demand, which latter, however, is not probable for shipments to the West, but for export as well, and as shown in the one lot of 50 hds. taken for export at 43-16c.

**COTTON OIL.**—On Friday the tone was decidedly strong for prime oil. Aside from good home distributions there was more stir in export interest in that even Marseilles shippers were quickening their bids a little, although not as yet coming up to rather better prices asked for prime oil, and which has been sold in lots of 200 to 300 bbls. to the amount of 800 bbls. at 25½-26c, including 300 bbls. at 26c, while strictly prime could not be reached under 26½c. Good off yellow in small lots on deck might be had at 25c. Other quantities at 25½c, while a good red sold at 24½c.

## Chicago Markets

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam	5.02½ a	...
Prime steam	4.97½ a	...
Neutral	6½ a	6%
Compound	4½ a	...

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	a	5%
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### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	a	40
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	a	37
Lard oil, No. 1	a	29
Lard oil, No. 2	a	27
Oleo oil, "Extra"	a	7½
Nutsfoot oil, Pure	42½ a	45
Nutsfoot oil, Extra	a	35
Nutsfoot oil, No. 1	a	28
Tallow oil	a	40

### TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	4½ a	...
No. 2	3½ a	4
Edible Tallow	4½ a	...

### GREASES.

Brown	3 a	...
Yellow	3½ a	3%
White, A	3½ a	3%
White, B	3½ a	...
Bone	3½ a	3%

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1½ a	1½
Inferior or black fat	1½ a	2
Suet	a	3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	a	30

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	a	25½
Crude, in tanks	a	22
Butter oil, barrels	28 a	29

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.82½	...
Hoof meal, per unit	1.55	...
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.52½	...
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	17.00	...
Unground t'k'g. 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	15.50	16.00
Unground t'k'g. 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	14.50	15.00
Unground t'k'g. 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	13.00	13.50
Ground raw bones	23.00	24.00
Ground steamed bones	20.00	21.00

### HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205 per ton	65-70 lbs. av
Hoofs	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton	...
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 per ton	...
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton	...
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. av.	...

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	5½ a	...
Pocket pieces	3 a	...
Tenderloins	10 a	10½
Spare ribs	3½ a	...
Trimnings	3½ a	...
Boston butts	4 a	4½
Cheek Meat	3 a	3½

### CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle	4½ a	...
White, clarified	5½ a	5½
Plantation, granulated	5½ a	5½

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels	a	85
Lard tierces	a	1.05

\* The Interstate Stockyards Company, at its meeting at the Denison House, Indianapolis, organized, and the following officers were chosen: President, D. P. Erwin, Indianapolis; vice-president, F. E. Humphrey, Boston; secretary and treasurer, Alvin S. Lockard, Indianapolis. The out-of-town directors present at the meeting were Henry L. Mills, of Chicago; F. E. Humphrey, of Boston, and Simon O'Donnell, of Chicago. Mr. Humphrey, who was elected vice-president, is prominently connected with the big hog buying firm of Squires & Co., of Boston. It is understood that he and Mr. Erwin have the heaviest financial interest in the new company.

It is announced that J. & W. Seligman, of New York, will advance \$3,000,000 as a part of the cash required to finance the American Hide & Leather Company. It was said on Wednesday that the organization of the combine will be completed this week, but we don't believe that this will eventuate as contemplated by the promoters.

## PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

(See page 15 also.)

- 626,284. APPARATUS FOR TESTING EGGS. James Lyons, Alfred Lyons and George Lyons, Manchester, England. Filed Jan. 31, 1899.
- 626,419. SHIPPING CRATE OR CASE. Joel M. Gilbert, Clinton, Conn. Filed May 19, 1898.
- 626,426. CENTRIFUGAL PULVERIZING MILL. Frank G. Johnson, New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 16, 1898.
- 626,435. PRESERVATIVE COMPOUND. Eduard May, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Filed Jan. 19, 1897.
- 626,473. MACHINE FOR CLIPPING HAIR FROM SKINS OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. Patrick Young, Danbury, Conn. Filed Feb. 6, 1899.
- 626,486. PROCESS OF PRESERVING MILK. Louis Clerc, Paris, France. Filed Feb. 17, 1899.
- 626,507. CAN OPENER. Frederick C. Smalstig, Allegheny, Pa., assignor of one-half to Gabriel Mayer, same place. Filed Jan. 28, 1899.
- 626,520. PRICE OR MONEY-WEIGHT SCALE. Alpha R. Beal, Pittsburg, Pa. Filed Aug. 30, 1899.
- 626,568. SHIPPING CAN OR PACKAGE. Henry W. Rowland, Crosby, and William H. Harrison, Aughton, England. Filed Sept. 3, 1898.
- 626,579. DRYING APPARATUS. Platt B. Viele, Rochester, N. Y. Filed Jan. 29, 1898.
- 626,598. CATTLE GUARD. John W. Dodd, Martinsburg, W. Va. Filed Jan. 5, 1899.
- 626,623. CHURN. Mattie O'Marrow, Paris, Tex. Filed June 25, 1898.
- 626,646. PRESS FOR EXPRESSING LIQUIDS FROM SOLIDS. Lee Baggett, Jackson, Miss. Filed April 1, 1899.

### Designs.

- 30,938. SCALE. Frank Taylor, Rochester, N. Y. Filed March 18, 1898.
- 30,939. SCALE. Frank Taylor, Rochester, N. Y. Filed March 28, 1898.
- 30,940. SCALE FRAME. John W. Culmer, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to the National Computing Scale Company, same place. Filed May 12, 1899.

### Trade-Marks.

- 33,034. HAMS. F. P. Garrettsen & Co., Newport, R. I., and New York, N. Y. Filed May 11, 1899. Essential feature—the words "Virginia Vintage."
- 33,035. SOUP STOCKS AND FLOUR MADE FROM COOKED GRAIN OR SEEDS. McMorran & Co., Port Huron, Mich. Filed March 27, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Tyrosa."

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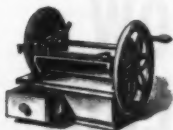
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\* At the session of the Swine Breeders' Association of Ohio the following officers were chosen: President, J. J. Snyder, of Paris; vice-president, A. Crawford, Columbus Grove; secretary, J. M. Wolcott, Conover; treasurer, E. E. Ebersole, Columbus Grove; directors, Harry Bounds, Athens; Hiram Ingals, Alton, and J. L. Wyly, Granville.





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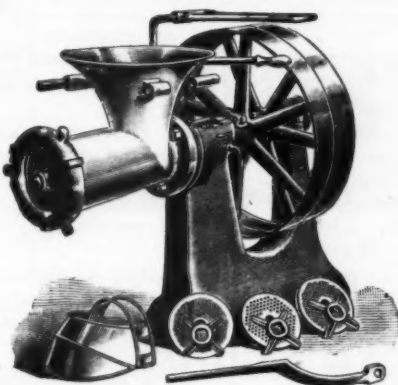
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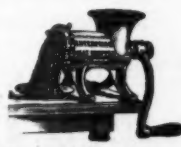
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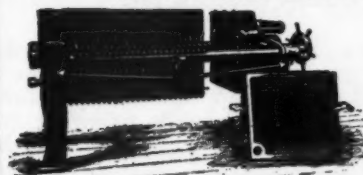
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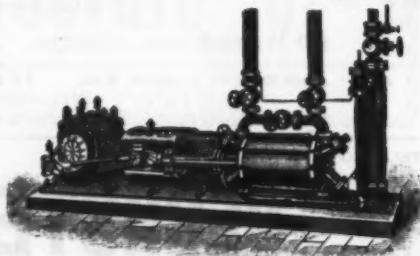
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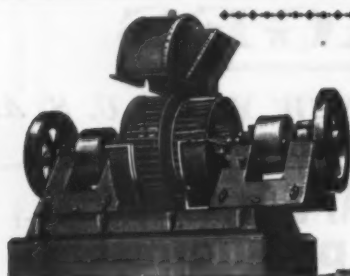
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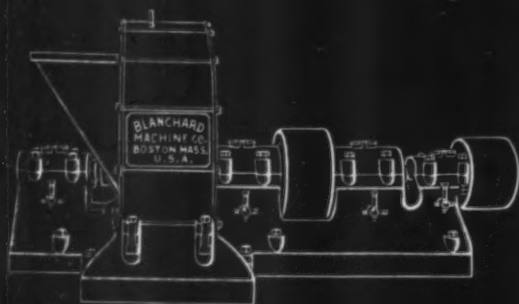
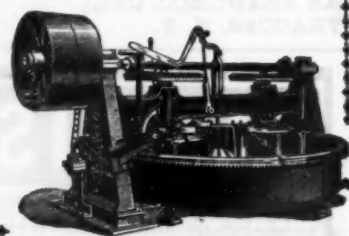
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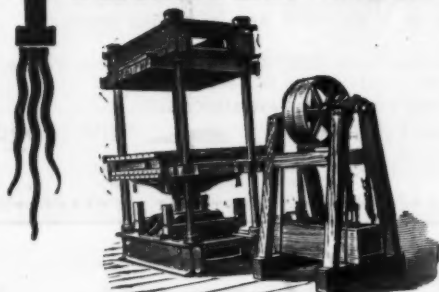
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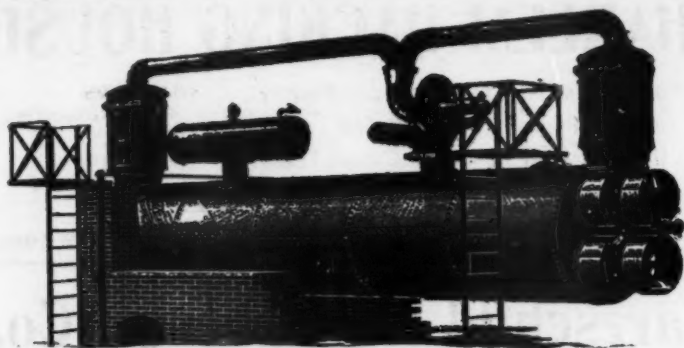
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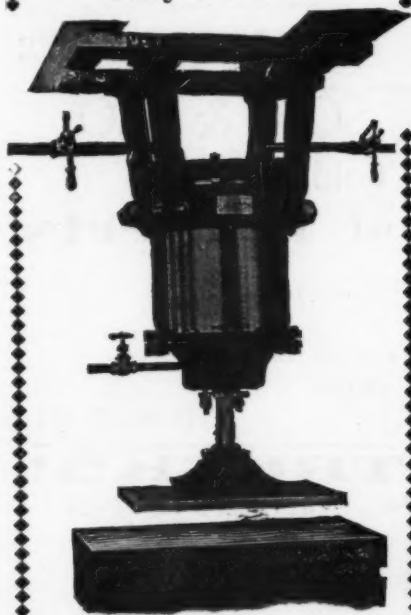
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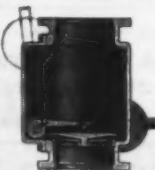
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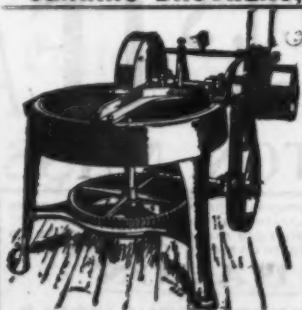
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